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F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,853—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1892.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	37 12
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	33 0
Heart Bottle	33 4
O. R.	25 0
Glentromie	27 4
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 12

O. V. G. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5015	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.
‡*	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st Oct.
B.	CATHAY	2995	500	A. Symons	8th "
†	ASSAM	3000	500	G. W. F. Browne	15th "
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B.L.	VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
†	ASSAM	3000	500	G. W. F. Browne	12th "
B.L.	HIMALAYA	7000	2000	J. Orman	19th "
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th "
B.L.	CLYDE	4158	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Dec.
†	ORIENTAL	5015	1000	L. H. Moule	10th "
B.L.	PEKIN	3919	750	W. A. Wheler	17th "
†	PENINSULAR	5015	1000	A. C. Loggin	24th "
B.L.	GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	31st "

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
The Steamer marked B only does not proceed beyond Brindisi.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
‡* This vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.

September 22nd. October 20th.
October 6th. November 3rd.
" 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 19, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on: 20th Oct., 17th Nov., and 15th Dec.,
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept., 20, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE
AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON,
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return, are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardt's and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	22nd Sept.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	22nd Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MARIA VALERIA	G. Mettel	6,000	750	8th Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, September 8, 1892.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on board by 8 a. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

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PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.
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The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,271 tons, on the 22nd Sept., at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 21st September, at Noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvi, and Kurrachee.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on 25th September, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE, CUTCH MANDVIE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 24th September, at Noon, calling at Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th September, 1892. Agents.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co. are met on arrival at —
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
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TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.
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THE S. S. "RUTHENIA," 5,400 Tons, Captain James McConochie, WILL SAIL from BOMBAY for ANTWERP direct on or about the 23rd September.
This magnificent Steamer, with accommodation for over 70 1st Class Passengers, has both a Smoking Room and a Ladies' Saloon. A Surgeon and Stewardess are carried.
For rates of Passage and further Particulars, apply to

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JOHANN LORENZ SCHIEDMAYER was born at Erlangen on the 2nd December, 1786. In 1809 finding Stuttgart a more suitable place for his business he removed there, and admitted as a Partner in the same year C. F. Dieudonne. The Firm soon became known as one of the First in Germany. A position it has always maintained. Dieudonne died in 1825.
In 1845 JOHANN LORENZ admitted his two elder sons, ADOLPH and HERMANN, as Partners in the business, and under the title of SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, the Firm soon became as well known in FOREIGN COUNTRIES as in WURTEMBURG.
JOHANN LORENZ died in 1860 and his son HERMANN in 1861. The sons of the brothers ADOLPH and HERMANN bearing the same Christian names have been MANAGING DIRECTORS of the Firm of SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE up to the present time.
The two younger sons JULIUS (died in 1878) and PAUL started business together in 1854, and devoted themselves to HARMONIUM making, but turned to PIANOFORTE making as recently as 1860, in competition with the OLDER Firm of SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
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This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE, that the whole of defendant Freeman was deliberately false, he regretted to say it had been sworn to. *Times*, July 13, 1864.
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EUROPEAN CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY BRANCH.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the European Civil Service Association will be held at 8 A.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 28th September, 1892, in the Gymkhana Club, Poona.

J. F. BEVAN,
Hony. Secretary, E. C. S. Association.
21st September, 1892.

NOTICE.

AT A MEETING of the KARACHI PORT TRUST held on THURSDAY, the 15th September, 1892, the undermentioned Debentures were drawn :—

No. 5—Mr. W. Sangster.
Nos. 42, 83, 191, 253, 340 and 389, Secretary, Standard Life Assurance Company.
Nos. 503 and 522, Khan Bahadur Hussan Ali Effendi.

By Order,
R. H. CUMMING, Secretary,
Karachi Port Trust.
Port Trust Office, Karachi, 16th September, 1892.

THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholder' of the Manmar Manufacturing Co., Ld. will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Done Tod 3rd Row, Khoja, Mohalla, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th September, 1892, at 11 A.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June 1892.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 25th September to 6th October 1892.

By Order of the Directors,
MOOLJEE JEWRAJ & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th September 1892.

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WATCHES

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BY JOHN JONES, of 338, Strand, and JAS. McCABE, Royal Exchange, London.

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37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1817.

A NOVEL FILTER!

THE PARAGON OF PERFECTION AND CHEAPNESS.

THE FILTER is over three inches long, and fits on the water top quite easily. The Body of the Filter contains the Filtering Material, which is an effective Medium for the removal of suspended matter from the water. Can be confidentially recommended. Is highly spoken of by the Medical and other Journals. Simple to clean. Never gets out of order. Every household should have one. Rs. 2-4.

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23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET,
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REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.—Bock's "Golden Eagles," "Upmanns," "Belindas," and all the leading brands, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per 100.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

REAL MANILLAS.—"Cavites," "Prima Prima Qualite," Cigar and Cheroot Shape. Rs. 6-8 per 100.
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TWISTED MANILLAS.—The latest brand out, put up in boxes of 50. Rs. 10 per Box.
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MANILLAS a la HAVANNAH.—"Emplenios," in hermetically sealed tin-boxes of 50 each. Rs. 10 per Box.
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DUTCH CIGARS.—Mild, well-flavoured, easy draught and superb finish. Rs. 3 to Rs. 15 per 100.
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CONDITIONERS.—To promote the proper conditioning of Cigars, Cigarettes, or Tobaccos in the Monsoon. Convenient, portable and unbreakable. Rs. 3, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2 each.
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SMOKING MIXTURES.—"Pyramid" (mild), "1888 (medium mild), "Golden Block" (medium full), "Rifle" (full). Guaranteed thoroughly fresh and sound.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN).—By direct importation from Cairo by every alternate Mail Steamer, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 5 per 100.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

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[illegible]LE WARMING STOVES.—For [illegible]on; nothing to compare with them for
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

[illegible] FURNITURE, Chairs, [illegible]es, &c., all of the first quality;
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[illegible]UBERG, Bombay.

[illegible]RA).—At 9 as., [illegible]lb., packed on the
[illegible] Bombay.

[illegible] Indian, [illegible] bag of
[illegible]ay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD WATCH CHAINS.—A large and select assortment of the newest designs in Ladies and Gentlemen's English-made Chains in every style and pattern. Ladies' Albert, Queen and Princess Chains from Rs. 38. Gentlemen's single and double Alberts from Rs. 60.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

A SPECIAL LINE, Gent's White Cashmere MUFFLERS, beautifully soft and extra rich quality. Cash or V. P. P. Rs. 2-12.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS are the Lightest and Strongest, and therefore the Cheapest. A large consignment just received by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MATRIMONIAL.—AN EDUCATED PARSI WISHES TO MARRY. Communication confidential. "C. PESTONJI," care of *Kaiser-i-Hind* Office, Bombay.

FRESH Selected English Fruits, Choice Apples and Pears, As. 12 per lb. Sent on show to any part of India.—ARMY, NAVY and CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

MORTON, MAJU AND Co.'s IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE TEA. Pure. New Season Tea of delicious aroma in flat boxes Re. 1 per lb. Liberal Discount to large buyers.—Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOOT-BALLS, Association, Rs. 6-8 each ; Foot-Ball Bladders, Rs. 2-8 each; Holdfast Tennis Shoes, Rs. 6-8 per pair ; Perfect Seamless Tennis Balls, Rs. 10-8 per doz ; Championship Tennis Balls, Rs. 10-8 per doz. Also a Large Stock of Indoor Games.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder.

MONEY RETURNED IF THE TEA IS NOT APPROVED.—To have a really Good Cup of Tea try our Ceylon "Rose Pekoe." The Tea is specially manufactured, and we are quite confident that it will meet with the entire approval of all the Tea Connoisseurs. With a view to give it a wide circulation, the Prices is fixed on a very narrow margin of profit, viz., Re. 1-8 per lb.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate, Street, Fort, Bombay.

RECEIVED, round 9-inch Dial 8-day French Clocks, goes in any position, suitable for Halls, Offices and Drawing Rooms, Rs. 30 and 40, with 5 years' guarantee.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—One Splendid ST. BERNARD BITCH, with Pedigree. Apply on Board the S. S. "VOLTURNO," Prince's Dock. A. Shed.

WANTED, for the SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY a European Male ASSISTANT TEACHER. Also an experienced LADY TEACHER. Apply stating qualifications, and salary expected, to the Rev. R. M. GRAY, Jt. Hon. Secretary, Marine Lines, Bombay.

ZITHER MUSIC, WANTED.—Publications or Manuscripts by Curt E. A. Schulz, New or Second hand. Apply to "A. E. C," care of this Office.

WANTED, a second-hand LANCASHIRE BOILER, 100 to 110 lbs. pressure. State Price and other particulars to The NEW MOFUSSIL Co., Ld.

WANTED, a PARTNER, with a small capital. About Rs. 3,000 for a profitable business. Terms on application to "THERESA," care of this Paper.

WANTED, for the Cathedral High School, an ASSISTANT MASTER, GRADUATE, European or Eurasian, Churchman. Salary Rs. 150, rising to Rs. 200, per mensem, with lodging. Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY Esplanade.

WANTED, First-Class PRESS-MAN, accustomed to Wharfdales. Address "N.," care of this Office.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B. MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cocktail, Glenfallo ch, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be had from JEEJEE BHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street. Also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at the Alexandra Hotel with my wife for 25 days, and have been very comfortable ; the Proprietor is most obliging and does all in his power to make one feel at home, and the table is also very good.—J. M. HARROWELL, Kasganj.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, will RE-OPEN on 3rd October next. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Roo ms bright, airy, and commodious. Terms Moderate. Early a pplications, addressed to "PROPRIETORS," Poona Hote l, Poona, requested.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, oper to the Public, near the Railway Station, Poona, by the Proprietor of the Lanowlee Hotel, MR. SHAPOORJEE BOMONJEE IRANI.

FOR SALE.—Stock, good will and fixtures of a Millinery and Dressmaking establishment in Karachi, good situation, commanding good Trade. Established 10 years. Suitable for 2 young Ladies. Premises may also be purchased if desirable. For further particulars, address "A. B.," care of this Office.

LANOWLI.—FOREST COTTAGE, FOR SALE, with large Compound, convenient to the Railway Station. Apply to T. KELLY, G. I. P. Railway, Shahabad (Deccan.)

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Liquors and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made all days ready. Cakes of every description,—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

ARISING LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, offering SPECIAL ADVANTAGES, is prepared to give a LIBERAL COMMISSION to European and Native Gentlemen in a position to introduce Business. Address "LIFE," care of "Bombay Gazette."

SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING.—TRAINING, 4th Session from 1st October. No applications entertained after 1st Proximo. Prospectus and Particulars on application.—BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co., 13, Hornby Row.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 7, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

HAVING an experienced LONDON IVORY TURNER in our employ, we are prepared to supply good colour Ivory Balls.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat :—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. T. Reporter, 19th Regiment :—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious." &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Conservator, Tansa W. Works :—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Grizzie, Esq., in charge, [illegible]kara :—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, [illegible]U is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. [illegible]hief Guard, S. M. Railway :—"It is really a [illegible]Gold Drops" Send your orders to Dr. H. L. [illegible] Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP [illegible]S & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

[illegible]RHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH [illegible]LESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting and open faced cases, 3 plate, with compen[illegible]e, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, [illegible]ect.

[illegible]TS, Petitions, Memorials, Business [illegible]ncements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., with neatness and promptitude and at lowest [illegible]al terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Steam Press.

NOTICES.

OTARD DUPUY & Co.

THIS very OLD COGNAC HOUSE have ARRANGED to CONSIGN their well-known Brandies solely to our care in India. They are just now Shipping two qualities, V. S. O. P. and O. P. Cognac ; the former (of great age) we are able to offer at Rs. 52 per case, and the latter at Rs. 26 per case of 1 doz. bottles.

Connoisseurs of Cognac should look at our Friends' Consignments, and give them a trial. The V. S. O. P. is an excellent Liqueur Cognac.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Agents, Rampart Row.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

AN AGENCY of the above Bank will be OPENED at CHICAGO during the Exhibition of 1893.

The Bombay Branch will be prepared to issue Letters of Credit Grant Drafts and transact any Financial Business for Indian Visitors to the Exhibition.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the good will and the whole of the remaining stock (including fittings) of the above Company.

The stock has been taken up to the 16th September instant, and particulars will be produced to applicants on application to the Liquidators.

Credit will be given in reduction of the amount tendered for all money received on sales made by the Company after the 16th September instant.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of five per cent. of the amount of the tender, and must be sent addressed to the Liquidators, care of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, Solicitors, Church Gate Street, Bombay, not later than One O'clock p.m. on SATURDAY, the 1st October 1892.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

કમાલશી પરેમજી,
i. e., CUMALSEY PREMJEE,
F. SOUTHWELL PIPER,
Two of the Liquidators.
Bombay, 16th September, 1892.

THE CUTCH MANDVI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 26th Instant, at 2 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, 243 Bazar Gate Street, in Mr. Ebjee Sewjee's House, to transact the following business :—

1.—To receive and adopt the Statement of Audited Account and Directors' Report up to 30th June 1892.
2.—To elect a Director in place of one who is retiring.
3.—To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration for the ensuing year.
4.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 19th to the 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
ખટાઊ જીવણદાસની કંપની.
i. e., KHATAU JIVANDAS and Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 12th September, 1892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 367 OF 1890.

TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDER TELANG, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Chowpatti, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay ..Plaintiff.

vs.

RANCHORDAS MOTIRAM, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Bhoiwada without the Fort, RUNCHORDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Bhoiwada, aforesaid, and HURKISSONDAS PURSHOTUM, JETHABAI PURSHOTUM and THAKURDAS PURSHOTUM, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitants, all minors under the age of eighteen years by their brother and guardian ad litem the said RUNCHORDAS PURSHOTUM, KALIDAS FAKIRCHAND, and DEWCHAND BHUGWAN, both of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing at Bhoiwada, aforesaid without the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the first Day of February One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. Farran, Esquire, the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twelfth Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two at the hour of Three O'clock, in the afternoon :—

PARTICULARS :—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Trimbuck Ramchander Telang and of the abovenamed Defendants Runchordas Motiram, Runchordas Purshotum, and Hurkissondas Purshotum, Jithabhai Purshotum and Thakurdas Purshotum, Kalidas Fakirchand, and Dewchand Bhugwan or any of them in all that piece or parcel of leasehold land containing nine thousand three hundred and forty-four square yards and forty three-fiftieths of another square yard, situate at the Baboola Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration district and sub-district of Bombay, and the part of the Tank demised unto Dewjee Assa, Hari Shridhar and Pragjee Bhimjee, under an Indenture of Lease, dated the Tenth Day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, by the late Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., containing by admeasurement six hundred and sixty-four square yards, and eleven one hundredths of another square yard, making together ten thousand and eight square yards and ninety-seven one hundredths of another square yard or thereabouts, and which said premises are bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the South by the said Baboola Tank Road, on or towards the North partly by the said Tank, partly by the property of Currimjee Allibhoy, partly by the property of the said Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., and partly by the property of the said Dewjee Assa, Hari Shridhar and Pragjee Bhimjee, on or towards the east partly by the ground of the said Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., and partly by the property of the said Dewjee Assa, Hari Shridhar and Pragjee Bhimjee, on or towards the west partly by the property of Abdool Hoosein Hajee Zainool Abadin Shirazee, and partly by the property of the said Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 455, New No. 2285, Old Survey No. 585, and New Survey No. 3678, and are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 5517, being the premises comprised in an Indenture of under lease dating date the Sixteenth Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight and made between Dewjee Assa, Hari Shridhar, and Pragjee Bhimjee of the one part and the said Runchordas Motiram of the other part, and being a portion of the land demised to the said Dewjee Assa, Hari Shridhar and Pragjee Bhimjee, by the late Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., C. S. I., for a term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years by indenture dated Tenth August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, and which said premises are in the occupation of various tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Acting Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Attornies for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 89, Medows, Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 30th Day of August, 1892.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
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To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

DR. ESENJEE'S
WONDERFUL RING.

GOOD Morning, Gentlemen.—Do you wish to prevent premature death from diseases ? Then ask at once for Esenjee's Wonderful Ring. It cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Piles, Liver Complaints within a short period, and rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation and Hysteria, and it keeps the blood free from all diseases by putting it only on the finger of the left hand. I can strongly state as a means of preserving and restoring health it is unequalled, as it has been used by the several European Ladies and Gentlemen with great success, for which I hold several solicited testimonials. It is most wonderful discovery of the day. I have no hesitation in stating before the public that an household should not be without it. Its price is also very little, only Re. 1-8, including packing and postage, &c. Apply to

DR. B. ESENJEE.
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

NOW READY.—6th EDITION.
ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, shewing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without wasteful medicines. POST FREE.
E. NORTON,
SOLICITOR, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 158 Military Messes and 46 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
GURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
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COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rheir.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
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JOS. DIETZL.	Budapest.
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J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

FOR the last two years this WELL-KNOWN COGNAC FIRM have acquired SECOND RANK in the Official Returns of Brandy Exported from Cognac by over 200 Cognac Firms. This clearly proves that their Brandies are becoming more and more appreciated. During the year 1891 they EXPORTED 236,545 GALLONS.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Apollo House.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.

As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.

Rs. 53 per doz. qts. and Rs. 28 per doz. pts., nett cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

READY FOR SALE.

KUVALAY and AOJ APPAYYA DIKSHITA, with its Commentary, called RASIKARAIYANI, by the well-known GANGATHARA JAJEPEYR, edited with Ample Notes in Sanskrit, by Pandit K. Halasyanatha Sastriar, this most popular work on Rhetoric, with its rare Commentary, is brought out for the first time in Devenagari Characters in a neat and clear style of Printing, under the Patronage of the Distinguished Gentries of Southern India. As Sree la Sree Ambala vana Desikar of Tirunadu Thurai Atheenam. Price, Rs. 2-8.

Apply to the EDITOR, R. Halasyanatha Sastriar, Sanskrit Pundit, Native High School, Kumbakonum.

SALE OF VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY.

In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-Holders of The ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, dated the 30th day of September, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1892, at 3 of the clock in the afternoon, the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture will, pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in them in virtue of the same Indenture, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot at the Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. NANU and HORMASJEE, No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Mill property of the abovenamed Company, consisting of Lands, Buildings, and Machinery. The Land admeasures a total area of 6 acres and 9½ goontas or thereabouts, and are held under underleases from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company for 99 years out of which only about 13 years have expired, at the aggregate yearly rent of Rupees 421, and rent of well Rupees 161 yearly. The Machinery consists of 26,034 Spindles, 3 Boilers and 1 Enginee of 50 Nominal Horse Power, all by well known makers and all other requisite plant and accessories for a Cotton Spinning Mill. The premises may be viewed during day time on application to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, Broach, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Solicitors.—Dated Bombay, this 20th day of July, 1892.

ARTHUR K. LESLIE,
For Self and Co-Trustees.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

કેપ્તુલા શેખાદમની કું૦
i. e., KEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

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INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
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TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
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THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL .....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$	33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£	100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

SIMLA
COMMISSION AND AUCTION ROOMS.

WHITE and Co. beg to notify that they will hold, on an early day, a SPECIAL AUCTION SALE of about four thousand pounds of the SUTLEJ VALLEY TEAS of the following kinds, viz :—

ORANGE PEKOE.
PEKOE.
PEKOE SOUCHONG.
HIMALAYA MIXTURE.
BOHEA.
BROKEN TEA.

Outstation commissions carefully executed.

WHITE & Co.,
NORTHBROOK TERRACE.

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INDISPENSABLE FOR { The BOUDOIR. The BATH. The LAVATORY. The HOUSEHOLD.

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The WORD on the Packet or Box.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable nstitutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat, close at Karachi, on Wednesday at 8-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Ravenna, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a.m. on Thursday, the 22nd instant.

THE SAHOO NAGARVASI DRAMATIC COMPANY.—The Sahoo Nagarvasi Dramatic Company will perform to-night, in the Royal Theatre, Grant Road, "Two Gentleman of Verona" and "The Sleeper Awakened."

A MISSING GIRL.—Bhagruthi, a Hindoo girl, about 12 years of age, living with her father-in-law, Hurry Bagoo, at Agripada, left her house on the 16th instant, and has not since returned. The girl had on her person ornaments valued at Rs. 20.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Thakore Sahib of Malea, accompanied by ten armed followers, arrived in Bombay on Monday morning, and is now residing putting up at Madhev Bagh.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The mails for Trieste, per extra s. s. Berenice, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 22nd instant, only articles marked for despatch by this vessel will be forwarded.

PRESENTATION AT DABUL.—A large number of parishioner friends presented, on Sunday evening, at the Parochial House of St. Francis Xavier at Dabul, an address to Rev. Victorino de Souza, Coadjutor to the Vicar of Dabul, on his retirement to take up the charge of the Church of Versowa, where he has been appointed Vicar.

COLLAPSE OF A SHED AT GIRGAUM.—Yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, a tiled shed, used as an out-house in the compound of Atmaram Babajee, situated at Girgaum, near Shunkershett's Wadi, collapsed suddenly, burying under its roof one Mahadoo, a domestic servant, who was somewhat injured. Heeramaneck-daughter of Mr. Bajirao Tatia Rowjee Ranjit, was also in the shed, but fortunately she escaped unhurt. The shed was in a dilapidated condition.

ARYAN SOCIAL UNION.—At the regular weekly meeting of this Union, held on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 8-30 p.m., at the hall of the Peoples' Free Reading-room and Library, Bazaar Gate Street, under the presidentship of Mr. Motilal Moogallal Moonshi, B. A., L. L. B., Mr. N. G. Welinkar, M.A., delivered a lecture on "Purposes." Under this head the lecturer dwell open the purposes of the educated natives. In comparing the educated of India with that of the West, the lecturer said that while the latter, regardless of their selfish motive of bread and butter, sacrifice their lives in doing good to their fellow-beings and in serving their motherland devoutedly with all the purposes social, religious and political; the former on leaving their college or university career look after the bread and butter only.

THEFT OF WEARING APPAREL.—Before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, Inspector Nelmes, yesterday afternoon, charged one Ibrahim Ismail, aged 20 years, with committing theft of wearing apparel, a waterproof coat and an umbrella, belonging to Mr. Laxton, living at Grant Road. The accused went to the complainant's house early yesterday morning, and made off with the property. As he was trying to dispose of the stolen articles at Null Bazar, the accused was arrested by a policeman. The accused pleaded not guilty, but said that he had bought the clothes from a man, whom he could not point out, and as he was going to a washerman, he was arrested by a policeman. The accused admitted one previous conviction, and the Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THEFT IN A RAILWAY TRAIN.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Agmad Wallud Mahomed Ibraim, was charged by Inspector Jeffreys, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a hand-bag containing four currency notes for Rs. 20 each and Rs. 41 in cash, belonging to Mrs. Dunkley, a milliner and dress-maker at Secunderabad. On the night of the 3rd instant Mrs. Dunkley and her daughter, May Frances Dunkley, proceeded to the Victoria Terminus to go to Secunderabad by the Raichore mail train. On her arrival at the station she ordered a *hamal* to place her luggage in the second-class carriage reserved for ladies. The *hamal* did so, and shortly afterwards Miss Dunkley saw the accused remove the hand-bag from the carriage. She called out to her mother, who caught the accused and got back the hand-bag from him. Mr. Brady, Assistant Stationmaster, and Mr. Alderworth, guard of the train, came there, and Mrs. Dunkley having reported the matter to them, they detained the accused, and subsequently made him over to the police, who searched him and recovered from him Rs. 37-5 in currency notes. The accused was questioned as to how he came by Rs. 37-5, but as he failed to give a satisfactory reply he was further charged with having in his possession Rs. 37-5, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. Mrs. Dunkley was asked to stop in Bombay to give evidence against the accused, but as she could not she refused to prosecute him and left for Secunderabad by the same train. The railway authorities then offered her a free return railway pass if she came down to Bombay to give her evidence, but she declined to do so. The Magistrate, therefore, ordered that Mrs. Dunkley's and her daughter's evidence should be taken on commission at Secunderabad. Their evidence corroborated the above facts. The accused pleaded not guilty to both the charges. Inspector Jeffreys informed his Worship that a money-order receipt had been found in the possession of the accused. He had written to the Post Office authorities, but he had as yet received no reply. He, therefore, asked his Worship not to decide the other case brought against the accused until a reply was obtained from the postal authorities. The Magistrate convicted the accused on the charge of theft and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The charge of fraudulent possession of Rs. 37-5 is adjourned until the 28th instant.

ANOTHER CASE OF BRANDING A WIFE.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, a Hindoo, named Vishram Sambu, aged 30 years, was at the instance of Superintendent Jones, charged of branding, on the 28th July last, his young wife, Seeta, about 11 years old, by means of a heated chisel. The accused, it appeared, had been married to the complainant in Bombay about ten months ago, and was living with her in the room of a chawl at Lalwady, Parel. About six months after their marriage, the accused took another woman named Sookia in his keeping. There were frequent quarrels between the mistress and the young wife, and Sookia apparently wanted Seeta to obey her orders, which the young girl did not like. On the morning of the 28th July last, Seeta went to visit her mother, who lived about half a mile from her husband's house at Elphinstone Road, where she spent some hours and returned home. Sookia thereupon found fault with her and abused her, saying that she did not obtain permission before going to her mother's house. Vishram returned home in the evening, when the mistress complained to him about Seeta's going that morning to her mother's house without permission. The accused thereupon severely beat her with a cane and dragged her to the fire-place. He there tied her hands and feet and branded the whole of the sole of her left foot with a heated chisel. The girl cried out for help, when the mother-in-law gagged her mouth. The accused then locked up Seeta in a room for nearly nine days. On the ninth day, Seeta managed to get out, and, having met a neighbour of her mother's, sent word to her mother, who came and took Seeta to her place. The next day a complaint was made to Inspector Holdway, who had the injured girl sent to the J. J. Hospital, where she was detained for nearly five weeks and then discharged. Mr. Holdway then searched for the accused, and it was found that he had absconded. On Saturday evening at about 7 o'clock the accused was pointed out to the police at Arthur Road, where he was subsequently arrested. On further enquiries being made the chisel was found in the accused's room. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, but said that his wife Seeta used to run away from his house, and would not attend to household work. On the 28th of July last Seeta left his house without his permission and he, therefore, got angry with her and branded her. The accused denied having locked her up for nine days and having absconded. He added that he had gone to Bassein in search of his wife, and having fallen ill there he had to remain there for for some days. The accused also stated that he made his wife Seeta a present of several ornaments, of which she, at the instigation of her mother, had sold to several Marwarees. His Worship, after hearing the evidence, framed a charge against the accused of voluntarily causing hurt to his wife by branding her, and ordered him to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF SWINDLING.

A CURIOUS case was called on for hearing yesterday afternoon, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate. The facts of the case are as follows:—On the 16th ultimo, one of the five accused concerned went to a Marwaree's shop at Poona. The name of the first accused is Pittamber Raojee, whilst the name of the complainant is Sadhuram. The accused asked the complainant to show him some silk wearing apparel, which he wanted to buy. The Marwaree produced some *sarees*, *cholies*, and *pitamars* which the accused approved of, and asked the complainant to make a list of the articles which he selected and left aside. The complainant having made the list the accused asked him to accompany him to the Cantonment where, the accused said, he would pay him the money for the wearing apparel purchased by him. The complainant accompanied the accused to a house in Cantonments with a bundle of the clothing under his arm. There they found Morarjee, who, the first accused said, was his brother, Morarjee told the Marwaree that the interest on money borrowed at Poona was very heavy, and so they could not procure the money there, but if the complainant accompanied him to Bombay, he would procure the money without any difficulty. The complainant assented to come to Bombay, as he was very anxious to have his goods sold. They went to the station and got two tickets for Bombay and one for Kalyan, but when the train arrived at the last named station, one of the two accused got down and returned in a minute or two with the third accused, Jamnadass Narsee, who was represented to complainant by Morarjee to be their master, the second accused, who told the complainant, that if he would get down at Kalyan, the master would pay the money, and that would save a deal of trouble and inconvenience to him (the Marwaree). The complainant accordingly got out of the carriage, but he took care not to part with the bundle of clothes which he carried under his arm, refusing to employ a *coolie* to carry it for him. At Kalyan they went to a house, where they asked the complainant to go to the bath-room and to have his bath before dinner, but the Marwaree refused to take a bath and preferred to remain hungry rather than to part with his property even for a moment. At last Morarjee told the complainant that the money could not be raised even there, and he requested the complainant to accompany him to Bombay. The Marwaree agreed to do so; and they eventually started for Bombay. Morarjee called Vasanjee Mooljí, the fourth accused, who was represented as a a cooly. Morarjee asked him to pick up the bundle of clothes and carry it to the station, but from his appearance the Marwaree grew suspicious, and, refusing to hire him as a cooly, he engaged a *tonga* in which they proceeded to the station. It was subsequently ascertained that the man who represented himself to be the cooly, was the brother of the fifth accused, Khetsey Mooljee. The complainant, the first and the third and the fifth accused then came to Bombay where they went to a house at Champagully. The first accused asked the complainant to sit in the house, whilst he went to bring the money. Pittamber did not return within a reasonable time, and as the complainant was getting impatient, the fifth accused was about to go in search of Pitamber, who however put in an appearance and asked the Marwaree to accompany him to a shop in the bazaar which, he said, was at a distance of two minutes' walk only. The Marwaree rose with the bundle of clothes to go to the shop, but Pittamber asked him to leave the bundle at his house, stating that he would not run away from the house, and besides the shop was not far off. The Marwaree reluctantly parted from his property and left the house. After they had proceeded a little distance, the accused Pittamber turned into a lane, and attempted to run away, but the Marwaree followed and captured him. He refused to accompany Pittamber to any place and asked him to take him back to his house and return his property. They went back to the house which, to the surprise of the Marwaree, was fastened on the outside. The complainant took out a bunch of keys from his pocket and opened the doors of the room, but it was quite empty. The accused then asked the Marwaree to go with him to Suthar Chaul where he promised to give him the money. On their way to Suthar Chawl they met the complainant's constituent in Bombay, and he recognised the accused, who was handed over to the police. Inspector Nolan made enquiries into the matter and, in consequence of certain information given by the accused, he proceeded to Kalyan and ascertained that the house where the complainant was taken belonged to Vashanjee's mother, who kept a shop. Several letters were found with her, and the information it contained led to the discovery and arrest of Khetsey Mooljee. The police then went to Ahmedabad, where they arrested the other accused, who had put up at a *visi*. They had also rented a room from where nine *sarees*, a portion of the stolen property were found. The *sarees* are valued at Rs. 245. The whole property of which the complainant is alleged to have been robbed is valued at Rs. 941. Mr. Shamrao Rele appeared for the first accused, and Mr. Koyajee, pleader, defended the other accused, who were ordered to be released on bail. The case stand adjourned until Monday next.

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE annual meeting of the above company took place on Monday, when the following report was presented:—In submitting to the shareholders the annual report and audited accounts of the company and statement of profit and loss account for the year ending 30th June 1892, the directors beg to mention that the result of this year's pressing compared with that of the previous season stands as follows:—

	1891-92.	1890-91.
	Bales.	Bales.
At Amraoti	14,593	11,458
„ Akola	6,442	10,820
„ Ahmednagar	15,202	9,648
„ Bijapur	4,035	8,407
	40,433	40,333

The amount at credit of profit and loss account including the balance of Rs. 397-11-10, brought forward from last year is Rs. 27,758-11-4. Out of this amount your directors recommend that a dividend of Rs. 50 per share (i.e. 10 per cent. per annum) free of income tax, amounting to Rs. 22,500 be paid to the shareholders of the company; that Rs. 4,000 be transferred to repairs and renewals account as a new boiler has to be bought for Bijapur factory, only one boiler being bought last season for Amraoti factory, and that the balance of Rs. 1,258-11-4 be carried forward to new year. The directors recommend that gins be added to the company's factory at Bijapur, which in their opinion would increase the profits of that factory where the crop prospects are most favorable. Combinations for joint working of the presses were made at Amraoti, Ahmednagar and Akola; but that for Amraoti expired on the 1st of May last when a new press put there by a Marwaree merchant commenced to work; that for Ahmednagar which was made only for one year expired on the 30th ultimo; and that for Akola will remain in force for two seasons more. At Bijapur there has been no combination.

A dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share, free of income tax was delared. Messrs. H. Gill and Tribhuwandas Jadhowjee were appointed additional directors. Messrs. A. Sabapathy Moodeliar and Ruttonsey Mooljee, who retired by rotation were re-elected directors of the company. Messrs. Sadanand Balkrishna and Moroba Narayan were appointed auditors. It was decided that gins be added to the company's factory at Bijapur and that immediate steps be taken for the erection of the same.

OF three thousand teachers employed in the public schools of Chicago, only a hundred and ninety are men. The fact, recorded in a letter to the New York "Nation," is likely to be regarded by champions of the "Women's Movement" as one more sign of the intellectual advance of the sex. The writer of the letter, however, takes a more gloomy view. The fact that in the Eastern and Central States the number of girls who complete the grammar and high school course is greater than that of the boys is, he believes, distinctly due to the above remarkable disproportion. Pupils reach the final grade in the grammar schools at about the age of fourteen or fifteen. In a bustling community where the commercial spirit is predominant, the boys will probably be loth to stay at school under any conditions. The prospect of four years more of petticoat government in a high school, moreover, it is asserted, in many cases robs him of any little inclination he may have to remain, and he leaves to start life at once.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

THE RAIN SPECULATION CASE.

IMPERATRIX VS. KHANJEE BHIMJEE AND DOSABHOY EDULJEE.

THEIR Lordships yesterday delivered the court's decision in this matter, which was a reference to the court by Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, for an opinion on a question of law, the two accused being released on bail to appear for judgment when called upon. Two questions were referred for the opinion of the High Court:—(1)—Whether the accused, who had the care and managment of the place, kept or used the same for the purpose of a common gaming-house within the meaning of Section 3 of Bombay Act 4 of 1887, as amended? (2)—Whether any of the articles, namely, the clock, the money staked, the "pedhis" or stalls, the books, or the roofs of the adjoining houses were instruments, used as subjects or means of gaming, including wagering, within the meaning of section 3 of the said Act? Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, represented the accused, the Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by the Government Solicitor, appearing for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Parson said, since the hearing of the arguments in the case my learned colleague and myself have consulted together and have arrived at a unanimous conclusion on the points of law involved and upon the terms of the order to be passed on the reference. We have decided to deliver separate judgments considering the importance of the subject and possibly for its better elucidation. The Chief Presidency Magistrate has referred to this Court the following questions:—1. Whether the accused who had the care and management of the place kept or used the same for the purpose of a common gaming house within the meaning of section 3 of Bombay Act 4 of 1887 as amended and 2. Whether any of the articles, viz., the clock, the money staked, the pedhis or stalls the books or the roof of the adjoining-houses were instruments used as subjects and means of gaming including wagering within the meaning of section 3 of the said Act. His reference shows that the place in question is used as a common betting house for the profit of the occupant. Since gaming by the provisions of Bombay Act 4 of 1890, includes wagering the place will be a common gaming house if cards, dice, tables or other instruments of gaming or wagering are kept or used therein (see Sec. 3 of the Bombay Prevention of gambling Act 4 of 1887). The expression instruments of gaming or wagering is by Bombay Act 1 of 1890, made to include any article used as a subject or means of gaming or Wagering. The point therefore narrows itself to this "Is any article used a subject or means of wagering kept or used in the place in question"? The Advocate-General on behalf of the Crown contended that the word "used" where it first occurs in the above sentence which is taken from the definition given in Bombay Act 1 of 1890, means actually used. Mr. Inverarity for the accused argued that the word must be confined to things that are specially devised and intended to be used for the purpose of wagering and he cited cases and the opinion of Jardine J. in Queen-Empress "vs." Govind I. L. R 15 Bombay 283 at pp. 290,291 in support of his contention. After a full consideration of his argument, and of the authorities he cited I can come to no other conclusion than that the word "used" must be understood in its ordinary meaning and that it refers to an article used, in other words I am of opinion that any article that is made use of as a subject or means of wagering no matter of what nature that article may be comes within the definition of instruments of gaming or wagering. I see nothing in sec. 8 that is opposed to this view for the power to order the destruction of articles found in a common gaming house is only and a Magistrate would only order the destruction of what properly ought to be and could be destroyed. It is impossible considering the decisions to suppose that the Legislature, had it intended the articles to be limited would not have plainly so provided when it passed the Act of 1890. Whether or not an article is used as a subject or means of gaming or wagering is a fact which has to be determined upon the evidence in each case. It is not a point that I would be willing to consider in a reference of this kind since in case of a conviction there would be an appeal open to the accused in which the propriety of the finding could be called in question. The above would I consider have been a sufficient reply to the reference were it not for the mention of the roofs of the adjoining houses in it and for the argument for the Advocate-General thereon. This requires as to determine the legal meaning of the words that form the second part of the point before raised and which are taken from section 3 of the principal Act. The roofs of the adjoining houses clearly are not kept in the place in question. But the Advocate-General contends that they are used therein since they are made use of in the purpose of wagering therein. If this argument is sound then it would have been far simple to have proceeded against the accused for the use of the rain itself since that admittedly was used as the subject of wagering within the place. The whole of the bets were laid on or against the fall of the rain. I am unable however in any way to accept the argument that to bring the use of the place within the section the instrument of wagering must be the place itself either kept there or brought there and used there for profit or gain and that it is not sufficient that wagers are made in the place upon or by means of some article or other which is outside the place. To hold otherwise would I think, to do violence to the language of the section while it would be inconsistent with the provisions of sections 5 to 8. The roofs of the adjoining houses must therefore be excluded from the article used that might be as a subject or means of wagering. The only other article that is relied on in argument as coming within the definition is the clock. That in law would be an instrument of wagering if it was used as a subject or means of wagering, if for instance wagers were made depending upon or to be decided by the time kept by it, it would I think be used as a means of wagering. This however as I have before said is a question of fact upon which I am unwilling even to express an opini on as the point may come before us in another form. Even however if I were willing I could not do so in the present reference since we have not got evidence, and the Magistrate has not himself found upon it. All he says is that the clock kept accurate time and was watched by ramoosees and that bets were decided by persons seeing the time by the clock if necessary but in cases of no doubt without reference to the clock. I cannot infer from this that bets were made and decided by the time kept by this cloek which is what I should be inclined to hold it would be necessary to prove in order to make it an instrument of wagering. The order of the Court is that the reference be returned to the Chief Presidency Magistrate with the following answers viz. I. In the affirmative only if any article is kept or used in the place as a subject or means of wagering, 2. With the exception of the roofs of the adjoining houses which are not within the place either of the articles mentioned might be an instrument of wagering if it is actually kept or made use of in the place as a subject or means of wagering but not otherwise. The Magistrate should complete the trial of the case in accordance with the above answers. The costs of this reference are to be paid by the accused if they are ultimately convicted but by the crown if the result of the prosecution is an acquittal.

Mr. Justice Telang said:—This case comes before the Court on a reference made by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under section 432 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The questions referred are as follows:—1. Whether the accused who had the care and management of the place, kept or used the same for the purpose of a common gaming-house within the meaning section 3 of Bombay Act 4 of 1887 as amended, and 2.—Whether any of the articles, viz., the clock, the money staked, the "pedhis" or stalls, the books or the roofs of the adjoining houses were instruments used as subjects and means of gaming, including wagering within the meaning of section 3 of the said Act. The answer to the second of these questions decides the answer to be given to the first. And the argument before us has been consequently directed to the elucidation of the point, whether any of the specific articles mentioned in the second question, and chiefly the clock, the money staked, and the roofs, are or are not instruments or subjects or means of wagering within the meaning of section 3 of Bombay Act 4 of 1887, interpreted by the light of Bombay Act 1 of 1890. I will first deal with the "articles" which did not form the subject of argument, viz., the "pedhis" or stalls, and the books. I am of opinion that having regard to the statements in the case referred neither of them can be held to fall within the purview of the Gambling Acts. The stall is the seat, or office, so to say, of the man who keeps a register of the bets made, and the books are those in which the bets are registered. In my opinion they are both too remotely connected with the wagering to be accurately described as either instruments or means or subjects of wagering. They appear to me, according to the statements in the case, to be merely helps to the preservation of evidence relating to the completed wagering transaction. As regards the money staked, I think it would be a straining of language to describe that as falling within the words instrument, or means, or even subject of the wager. It is rather the fruit or result of the wager, and falls outside the scope of the section. This view may be supported to some extent by the language of sections 5, 6 and 8, and is in accordance with the opinion expressed by Jardine J in Imperatrix vs. Govind and others, I. L. R. 16, Bombay 283. The roofs of the neighbouring houses must next be considered. I do not think it to be necessary on the present occasion to decide, whether looking at the manner in which they are utilized for the purposes of these wagers as stated in the case they are instruments or means or subjects of the wagers; or again whether they can be properly included under the term "articles" used in Bombay Act I of 1890. It seems to me enough to say that they are not "kept or used *in*" the place in question. They plainly are not kept there. And having regard to the provisions of such sections as 6, 7, and 8 I am, to some extent, confirmed in the view I expressed during the argument, that the Legislature cannot have intended that tangible things should be treated as used in a place where they are not physically. Lastly comes the clock. And as regards the clock I confess I have felt considerable doubt. The doubt is partly at least due to the circumstance that the facts stated in the case do not furnish sufficiently full and precise information. Thus it is not quite clear from the case, whether in point of fact the clock has ever been consulted at any stage of any of the wagering transactions entered into on the premises in question. All that the Magistrate states is that "the bets were determined as to rain falling by persons at the place seeing the rain falling in a stream from such of the roofs of the surrounding houses as had been chosen by the individual betters on making the bets, and the time by the clock if it was necessary, but in cases of no doubt, without reference to the clock." This is not quite precise. Again, this statement does not make it clear whether the "determination" as to the time was made by the parties to the bet referring to the clock or by "the persons at the place" doing so, or whether it was the stakeholder, who in order to deal with the alleged winner's application for the stakes, satisfied himself by such a reference. It may be, I say no more at present, that different results may follow in the different cases. It is true that if Mr. Inverarity's argument is correct to its full extent, these points will be all immaterial. He contends that the interpretation of the phrase "instruments of gaming" in Watson Martin, and other authorities, adopted by this Court, in more than one ruling is still good in spite of Bombay Act I of 1890. This certainly appears to have been the opinion of Jardine J. But I own I find it difficult to concur in that opinion. *Prima facie*, I should say that the very fact that the Legislature having all these authorities before it, lays down a resh interpretation of the phrase "instruments of gaming" affords by itself an indication, that some enlargement of the scope of the words was intended. And, secondly, I think that the word "means" is a word with a wider signification than was given to the word "instrument" by the judicial decisions which have been alluded to. Taking the phrase "means of wagering" in its ordinary idiomate sense, I should say that it might fairly be regarded as somewhat wider than the phrase "instruments of wagering." And when the former phrase is added by express separate legislation to the definition of the latter, it seems to me difficult to avoid the inference that some widening of the scope of the old law must have been intended. And the considerations which would be applicable in interpreting a statute in which both the words instrument and means occurred together would not necessarily apply, where instruments being the sole word used in the first statute an amending statute was subsequently passed to add the word means. It seems to me, therefore that we cannot now hold ourselves bound by the older authorities referred to in the case of Imp vs. Govind. And looking at the question apart from those authorities, I think we must come to the conclusion that a thing may be an "instrument or means" of gaming or wagering, although not "devised or intended for that purpose" or "primarily used for that purpose" or "destined for that purpose" or "proved to have no other use" in the sense in which these various phrases have been employed in the authorities touching this point. It seems to me, that looking, as we are bound to do, at the course of legislature on the subject, we ought to hold that any article which is in fact used as a means wagering must be held to be within the definition, even though it may also serve some other purpose or purposes. This construction, it will be noticed, is not open to the observation made by Mellor J. in Tollet vs. Thomas that if half-pence are instruments of gaming then we all carry these dangerous instruments. All do not use half-pence in fact as means of gaming or wagering, and in so far as they do I do not know why under our Acts they should not be held to carry dangerours instruments. Nor do I think that scarcity is in any way opposed to that view. I doubt whether according to the decision in Julius vs. Bishop of Oxford the section ought to be construed as obligatory, as argued by Mr. Inverarity. But even if it were so construed I am not at all sure that the inconvenient and alarming consequences indicated by Mr. Inverarity would necessarily and unavoidably follow—I ought, perhaps, to notice one other point. Mr. Inverarity cited Webster's Dictionary to show that the words instrument and means are convertible terms. Conceding that I venture to think that the conclusion above expressed is nevertheless not vitiated because I think it clearly fallacious to argue that as means is convertible with instrument and instrument is by judicial decision interpreted in a limited sense in certain acts, therefore means also must necessarily bear the same limited construction in other acts, although these other acts are *in pari materia*," I have already shown grounds for adopting a different mode of interpretation. And here I will only add that it appears to me that instrument and means are convertible and co-extensive according to Webster, only when the sense of the two words is taken generally, and not limited as it is in Anson vs. Martin and other cases of that class, the result is that in my opinion the clock here in question, although, of course, it may be, and as stated in the case, is utilized, as it certainly is capable of being utilised, for other purposes may nevertheless, in point of law, be also used as an instrument or means of wagering "within the meaning of the Prevention of Gambling Acts. Whether it is a point of fact so used, is a matter on which we cannot properly give an opinion under section 432 of the Criminal Procedure Code. And I therefore agree with Mr. Justice Parsons in thinking that the Chief Presidency Magistrate must be left to come to his own finding, on the evidence before him, as to the questions of fact, and then decide whether the conditions laid down in section 3 of the Act are satisfied, having regard to the interpretation of the conditions which we have now stated.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ruthinia s—14 bales hides, D Mawjee.

FOR LONDON.

Kt of St George s—14 bales skins, P Damjee.
Oriental s—65 cwts gum, M Jaffer; 90 cwts gum, J Malsey, 50 tons oil seed and coke, Thos H Moore and Co; 206 bales skins, Owen and Okell 1,050 cwts myrabollams, Jaithabhoy Vurdhuman and Co; 44 cwth ivory, Mosa Golam Mahomed; 44 cwts ivory, Nanjeebhoy Mianee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt of St George s—4,000 cwts wheat bran, the Bombay Flour mill Co; 250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Ruthenia s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers,

FOR DUNKIRK.

Worsley Halls s—2,001, cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR HULL.

Volturno s—300 cwts long, dhall, and 200 cwts Nigerseed, A Blaschcek & Co, 4,000 cwts wheat, E D sassoon & Co, 1,000 cwts myrobollams, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 cwts wheat, David sassoon & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asia s—2,625 cwts mowrasced, and 83 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers 6 bales silk waste, Hyin S David.

FOR GENOA.

Giava s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell & Co; 200 bales cotton, Glade & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Giava s—250 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell &co, 100 bales cotton, The Bombay & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Berenice's—214 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Imperator s—330 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, David sassoon & Co; 1,000 cwts myrobullams, and 100 cwts Mustardseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—430 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperator s—400 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay s—32 cwts shariffus, L Dewjee; 25 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 25 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 100 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 50 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co; 22 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 49 bales twist, The Ripon Manufacturing Co; 7 cases goldstone, C Canjee and Co; 46 bales twist, E Noordin and Co: 30 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay s—20 bales Cowsajee Brothers; 25 bales twist, Silas E. Sasoon; 50 bales piece-goods, David Sasoon and Co.
Ravenna s—100 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co; 250 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 960 bales twist, Sorabjee N. Talati and Co.; 300 bales twist, D. M. Petit Sons and Co; 102 bales twist, E. J. Abraham; 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 806 bales twist, Silas E. Sassoon; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co; 119 bales twist and 131 bales piece-goods E. D. Sassoon and Co; 11 bales piece-goods Tata and Co; 160 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 320 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 81 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 36 chests opium, N J Abraham; 13 chests opium, E J Abraham, 15 chests opium, Sorabjee N Tata and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ravenna s—150 bables cotton, Tata and Co.
Bombay s—28 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co;

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bombay s—150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 6TH TO 12TH SEPTEMBER.)

EXPORTS.

Etolia s, (Bombay)—605 cwts cotton unpressed, 450 cwts wool, 387 cwts rapeseed, including Jamba and Seeta, and 140 corges hides.
Rheinfels s, (Hamburg via Bombay)—110 bales cotton, 6,000 cwts bones, and 255 corges hides.
Indra s, (Hull)—1,05,092 cwts wheat.
Melbridge s, (Rotterdam)—80,000 cwts wheat.

IMPORTS.

Carradale s, (London)—5 pieces prints.
Arabia s, (Bombay)—60 pieces prints.
Ehrinfels s, (Hamburg and Antwerp via Bombay)—3 cwts steel.
Branksome Hall s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—314 pieces grey goods, 3,789 pieces white goods, and 390 pieces prints.
City of Edinburgh s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—364 pieces white goods, and 22 pieces pieces prints.
Etolia s, (Liverpool)—426 pieces grey goods, 2,954 pieces goods 175 pieces prints, and 10,000 lbs grey yarns.
Karagola s, (Bombay)—800 pieces grey goods, and 1,500 lbs grey yarns.
Chyebassa s, (London)—8 pieces prints.
Lockaley Hall s, (Liverpool)—4,639 pieces grey goods, 17,241 pieces white goods, and 3,615 prints.
Kilwa s, (Bombay)—311 pieces grey goods.
Pachumba s, (Bombay)—12,336 pieces grey goods, 14,331 pieces white goods, 2,914 pieces prints, 3,350 lbs grey yarns, and 10,000 lbs Turkey Red and dyed yarns.
Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—2,650 pieces grey goods, 450 pieces white goods, and 180 pieces prints.
Parulia s, (Bombay)—3,280 pieces grey goods, 394 pieces white goods, and 36 cwts copper.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Maple Branch, 1,734 tons, Captain A Anderson, cleared yesterday for Moulmein in ballast.

THE McIver Line s s Ruthenia, 3,428 tons, Captain J McConochie, cleared yesterday for Antwerp and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line s s Worseley Hall, 2,172 tons, Captain J L Black, cleared yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo, and Mr and Mrs Lamb as cabin passengers.

THE ss Gutenfels, 1,792 tons, Captain W Thormann, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg via Antwerp, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Glade and Co.

THE s s Asloun, 1,827 tons, Captain J. Murray, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant, from Middlesbrough, 20th August with a general cargo and the vessel is consigned to Messrs. Turner, Morrison, Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Hunter, Mr Reynolds, and 65 deck.

THE Hall Line s s Eden Hall, 2,273 tons, Captain R N Jones, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Liverpool, 21st September), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward, Bates and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s.s. Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs R. P. Barrow, and infant, Mr R P Barrow, Mr Cooke, Mrs. Lukey and 457 deck.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain W T Fairweather, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Jedda (7th September), with a general cargo and 515 pilgrims as passengers. During the voyage there were five deaths from natural causes.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Surat, 1,676 tons, Captain R J Sleeman, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from China, via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—From Singapore—Mrs. Laurence and child Mrs Judge and two infants, Mrs D D Mackie and Mr Joseph Sassoon. From Sydney—Surgn-Major Adey, Surgn-Capt J S Hojel, Miss McCandy, and Mr C A B Beatty. From Melbourne—Mr. W H Nixon, Mrs D Holmes and Miss Joy Reynolds. From Calcutta—Mr D. R. Ghose, From Colombo—Mr Tweedie, Mr F. D. Crawford, Capt. F. J. Winter, Mr H. London, Captain A E Aitkin, Capt Grant, Adjt Sona Bai, Maj Jhai Bai, Captain Ranjet Singh, Capt. J. Prakas, Col Rohan, Staff Captain Menan, Adjt. Harmin, Staff Capt. A. Wussonjee, Mr E. Regne, Mr Henley, and three natives. From Adelaide to Calcutta—Mr D. Miller. From Penang to London—Mr Mayhan.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Asloun (s)	Murray	Middlesbrough.
	Eden Hall (s)	Jones	Liverpool, Aug 21.
20	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, Sept 17.
	Gutenfels (s)	Thormann	Hamburg, Aug 7.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Henry Bolckow (s).	Hardcastle	Persian Gulf.
	Niobe (s)	Androvich	Calcutta, &c.
	Maple Branch (s)	Anderson	Moulmein.
	Rathenia (s)	McConochie	Liverpool, &c.
	Worseley Hall (s)	Black	Dunkirk.

The steamer Karagola, Captain Tice, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Akbar, for Mauritius.
„ Ravenna, for China, &c.
Barque Paula, for Mauritius

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF TEAK COUNTERS, &c., &c.

Under instructions from Ibrahim Ahmedi, Esq., L. C. E., Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., at the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Store Yard, on the Esplanade, consisting of teak counters, old iron pipes, old wood, cut trees, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 21, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant Road, next to the London Hotel, in the bungalow lately occupied by Miss Mellett, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glassware and crockery, first rate sweet toned upright pianoforte, by T Gerslenberger Liegnez, strong built victoria with bay horse and harness, Singers' sewing machine, table ornaments, Hink's lamps, Brussels carpets, etc.,

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rampart Row, Fort, above the office of Messrs E. D. Sassoon & Co., the valuable and handsome substantial blackwood and teakwood, drawing, dining, office and bed-room furniture made to order, best electro plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany Pianoforte, Hink's lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, oilpaintings, rich table ornaments, etc, the property of R. THOM, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On a date to be hereafter fixed, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, opposite the Old Railway Station, the whole of the blackwood and teakwood, drawing, dining and bedroom furniture, glassware, crockery, large counter, lamps, two full sized slate, billiard-tables with balls, cues, marking board, etc., one by Thurston and the other by another maker, etc., of the Hawkin's Hotel.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, September 21, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD UNSERVICEABLE STOCK AT THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, STABLE, LOWER COLABA.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, a large quantity of old stock consisting of cast iron, scrap iron, candle dust, scrap leather, gunny bags, paint and oil cans, old horse shoes, farriers, rasps, files, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 powerful chesnut Arab horse, 14.2½, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 handsome strong built glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 strong-built Victoria with removeable coach box.
1 bay Arab galloway, 7 years old, goes in single and double harness.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, Pedder Road, opposite to Mrs. Bapty's bungalow, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture of the latest design, best plate ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, very rich oil paintings and oleographs, handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, one first-rate English clock by D. and M. Morrice, striking every quarter-of-an-hour, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the property of J. M. ANDERSON, Esq., giving up his bungalow.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, September 21, 1892.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

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"NEOSOTE."

"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 5½.

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Hungarian Aperient Water.

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THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

USES.

1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of hæmorrhoids.*
4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
5. *Against the excessive formation of uric acid (in gout, gravel, and stone).*
6. *To cure the constipation of pregnancy and the costiveness of infants.*
7. *In chronic diseases of the chest, heart, and abdominal organs.*
8. *To avert and relieve brain congestions and their consequences.*
9. *To remedy disturbance from errors or excesses in diet.*
10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
11. *In the evacuant treatment of mental disorder and its accompanying constipation.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

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KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty) No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Optum Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins

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OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

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UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months, applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles, or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

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CURE FOR LEPROSY, ETC.

This is the only specific yet discovered for the radical cure of Lepra and other obstinate Skin diseases. Price Rs. 3 and for complete cure Rs. 5, packing extra.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

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JEYE'S SANITARY POWDER

AND

JEYE'S PERFECT PURIFIER (LIQUID).

DISINFECTANTS, Antiseptics, and Deodorizers, largely used by the Governments of Ceylon, Hongkong, Straits Settlements, and by Municipalities, Hospitals, Railway and Steamship Companies both in India and England.

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The Company has now received 47 Prize Medals and Awards.

For further particulars and prices apply to the

Agents—E WART, LATHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,

DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,

255, ARTHUR ROAD,

(Near the Railway Station)

CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

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☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

ORDINARY.

I am thoroughly satisfied with Mrs. Bond in her method of treatment. It is simple, safe, and sure; and the special care she has shown me during my illness, gains her my entire trust and confidence. Mrs. Bond conscientiously fulfils all that she professes to do, and she willingly undertakes the most intricate cases of any nature whatever with a certainty of success. Should the disease be ever so lengthy and tedious I consider her advice is important. I have found her to be straightforward, honest, and truthful.

My experience of her treatment would be to advice all ladies to consult Mrs. Bond when they feel diffident to see a Medical man as she has safely restored me to perfect health and strength again, and I sincerely wish her every success in life.

ESTHER EDWARDS.

Esplanade Hotel, Bombay, 16th September 1892.

N. B.—Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice GRATIS by letter. A fee of Re. 1 only is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

LAWRENCE'S SPECIFIC FOR LEPROSY

IS one of the best MEDICINES yet discovered for CURE of LEPROSY and other Skin Diseases. Price: Rs. 4. Packing Extra.

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IT is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, &c. Price: Re. 1-4. Packing 2 As.

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CHEMISTS AND SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
No. 41-2, BAGBAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

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IS really a "DYING MAN'S GOLD DROP" for the Radical Cure of Spleen Enlargement, Liver, Jaundice, Ague, Malarious Fever, and any other obstinate fever of any standing.

It has been found of Wonderful Efficacy in every case.

Price Re. 1-8 Per Phial.

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HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Re. 6.

Packing & Postage Extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 20.

ALL the London financial quotations usually wired by Reuter were unchanged yesterday, including that for Bar Silver, at 33½d. per oz. In New York, however, the metal was ¼ cent. lower, at 83⅜; demand Exchange on London being ¾ cent. down, at 86¾ dollars. About £100,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm last evening; Surats and Arrivals quiet; the total Sales having reached 14,000 bales, without any East Indians. Spot prices were unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions except in the most distant, in which the advance was 1-32d, the extreme quotations being 3 63-64 for September and September-October deliveries and 4 5-64d. for January-February. The day's Imports were 7,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was firm, with an upward tendency, but the quotations given by Reuter for staple Goods are the same as last wired through the same channel; 40s. Mule Twist, however, is quoted ¼d. lower, at 6⅜d. per lb.

An advance of 1-16 cent. took place in the price of spot Mid.-Uplands in New York yesterday, at 7¼ cents. per lb.; and December Futures were 7 points higher, at 7·38 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 27,000 bales.—the heaviest so for this season—and the figues for the first arrivals of the new crop this year coapare as follows with those in the two previous years for the same period:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Monday's Receipts...	27,000	54,000	50,000
Two days' do.	42,000	83,000	82,000
Since 1st instant....	184,000	374,000	453,000

Cotton has been very quiet here again to-day, with only a small business passing; but prices keep on the previous level. Exporters have taken nothing whatever; and the Mills have only bought 800 bales, consisting of 600 Compta, at Rs. 166; 100 Omrawuttee, at Rs. 167½; and 100 Bergals, at Rs. 149-50 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have also both been quiet markets. A small business has been done in the former, and a moderate one in the latter; but prices are quite unchanged in both.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	800	bales.
Wheat.....	12,089	cwts.
Linseed	4,954	,,
Rapeseed	8,829	,,
Poppyseed	1,204	,,
Groundnuts.....	835	,,
Castorseed	4,783	,,
Rice.....	3,913	,,

FREIGHTS are dull and unchanged, and no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE.—An easier feeling prevailed at opening this morning, with 1s. 2 19-32d., and 1s. 2 5-8d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, without any enquiry, however, being felt; and later on Telegraphic was available at the latter rate, and a little was done thereat. For Credits, 1s. 2 25-32d. has been the rate for September delivery of three months' sight Bills, and at this a moderate amount was placed; while for next year, one buyer commenced at 1s. 2⅞d., and a fair amount was obtained at the rate. The Market closed quiet and steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand .....1s. 2 5-8d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 2⅞d.		,,
Do. 3 months' sight .....1s. 2 11-16d.		,,
Credits do. .....1s. 2 25-32d.		,,
Francs do. .....1·55½		,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day at a further advance of ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. in Fours on yesterday's final rates, and our closing quotations being 104⅞ for cash; 104 11-16 for the settlement on the 30th instant; and 104 7-16 for the October account. 100½, nominal, is now quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES have been quiet, and generally steady; but a few changes have taken place in prices of Cotton Mill Scrip. We note an advance of Rs. 20 in James Greaves; of Rs. 15 on Swadeshi; and of Rs. 5 each in Empress, and Luckmidas; and of Rs. 2½ in Manockji Petit; while Colaba Land and Mill, and Howard and Bullough have declined Rs. 5, at our quotations. Volkart Press shares are Rs. 35 higher, Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 50 lower in the first issue. Bank of Bombay shares have further advanced Rs. 5, say to Rs. 1,020 per share.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Fenoriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.

Mauritius and Madagascar mail via Zanzibar closes at Aden at or about 6 a.m. on Friday, the 23rd instant.

Mauritius mail closes at Colombo at or about 4 p.m. on 24th instant.

Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat, close at Karachi on Wednesday at 8-30 p.m.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted. Locality unknown.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 20th September, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	20	10	16 p.m.	3	15
Teheran	20	12	50 p.m.	1	24
Suez.....	20	2	30 p.m.	...	18

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 20th September, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	..	31	...	1
,, Kurrachee	...	9	...	1
,, Madras	...	22	...	1

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 18.

Browne, Lt-Col, Bengal, 18th B I, from leave, from England.
Douglas, Major, Bo, R A, from leave, from England.
Mein, Major, 21st Bo I, off leave, from Europe.
Begbie, Col, M S, D A G, off furlough, from Europe.

SEPTEMBER 19.

Burton, Capt, M S Dirrict Staff, on leave, from Belgaum.
Adey, Surgn-Major, Bo, 2nd Belooch Battn, on leave, from Australian.
Winter, Capt. M S, R A, on leave, from Ceylon.
Day, Surgn-Major, Bo, Medical Staff, on leave, from Deolalee.
Grant, Capt, Bengal, 2nd Scots Rifles, on leave, from Ceylon.
MacNeece, Surgn-Major, Bengal Medical Staff, on leave, from Jhansi.

SEPTEMBER 20.

Oconnell, Major, M S, Bo Inspector of Gym, on duty, from Poona,

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 18.

Begbie, Col, M S, D A G off fur, to Ootacamund.

SEPTEMBER 19.

Wells-Cole, Capt, Bo, 2nd York L I, on leave.
Day, Surgn-Major, Bo, Medical Staff, off leave, to Deolalee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st September, 1892.

1. There will be 25-pr R M L Gun-drill at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters on Friday next, at 5-30 p.m.
2. The Committee meeting which was to be held at the Fort Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m. to-day, is postponed until 6-30 p.m. to-morrow. Members are requested to attend.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, 25th September 1892.

1. Drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday afternoons will be discontinued until further orders.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill in the Town Hall, on Friday, the 23rd instant, at 5-30 p. m.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARPENTER—September 13, at Nagpur, the wife of Henry Carpenter, Chief Store-keeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, of a daughter.
HOARE—September 9, at Thandiani, Hazara, the wife of the Rev H J Hoare, of a daughter.
JUDGE—September 16, at "The Maternity," Pantheon Road, Egmore, the wife of H H M Judge, of a son (prematurely, that survived his birth only a few hours.

DEATHS.

COWIE—September 13, on board the s "Lightning," near Penang, Edith Katharine Cowie, the dearly loved daughter of David and Caroline Cowie.
HALL—September 14, at Trichinopoly, of abscess of the liver, Walter Ernest Hall, Madras Civil Service, son of H E Hall, Esq, Notley Park, Shere, Surrey, aged 24.
YOUNG—September 9, at Gonda, Robert Ffolliot, the only son of James David Young, N-W P and Oudh Police.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1892.

IN the week preceding the departure of the last mail from London, an undoubted cholera scare had set in. Had not the telegraph in the interval stated that it was officially reported that the cholera, the outbreak of which created so much alarm in England, had not spread, the files of the London newspapers would create the impression that the experience of Hamburg was in danger of being repeated in the United Kingdom. Day after day the *Times* devoted columns, and even whole pages, to the cholera. A special correspondent at St. Petersburg sends from that capital the first of a series of letters on the "Cholera in Europe." This specialist, evidently a medical man, while disclaiming any desire to create alarm, states that it is quite clear that Europe is face to face with a pandemic outbreak of cholera, similar to those of 1830, 1847, 1853, and 1856. He recommends people to lay aside laboured distinctions about cholerine, choleraic, choleriform and the like, and recognise that the great epidemic disorder which is known as cholera, has obtained an extensive footing in Europe. It is reassuring to learn from this authority that there are grounds for hoping that the disease will not spread so widely or prove so fatal as the former visitations. Nevertheless we are told on the authority of Professor Virchow, who has been studying the outbreak in Moscow and St. Petersburg, that the disease is by no means of a mild type as had been repeatedly asserted. In St. Petersburg, the mortality was not so heavy as Hamburg; the deaths amounting to but thirty per cent. of the seizures. This is attributed to the completeness of the arrangements for dealing promptly with the patients; the hospital service being excellent, and the weather fortunately cool and bright. Dr. Koch, in Hamburg, formed the same opinion as Professor Virchow arrived at in Russia, that the disease is not of a mild type. In the Russian capital deaths have taken place in six or seven hours, or even less, after seizure. It does not appear, however, that people fall down in the streets and die on the spot as it is alleged to have occurred in previous visitations. If such cases have occurred, they have been very rare. The great towns in Russia have not suffered severely; but the aggregate mortality throughout the country in the three summer months was one hundred and fifty thousand, and for several weeks the average mortality ranged from three thousand to four thousand. The epidemic is far more fatal than that of 1853, when ninety thousand died. As on former occasions the disease chiefly attacks the working classes. This has been remarked also in Germany: Hirsch, in his work on cholera states that the proletariate always and everywhere supplies the largest contingent of victims. Professor Virchow regards the spread of cholera throughout Europe as probable or rather certain; and the correspondent recommends that prompt measures should be taken to deal with the disease at its first outbreak, and that there should be no shilly-shallying and waiting till the comma bacillus is discovered. The opinion prevailed in Berlin that if the cholera did come, the scientific knowledge of the country which possesses Dr. Koch's Bacteriological Institute would be more than a match for the invader. But practical physicians in St. Petersburg thought very lightly of the bacillus, while they have profited by the teaching of English medical science, that dirt is the great friend, and cleanliness the great foe to cholera. The outbreak at Hamburg was more violent, and the rate of mortality higher than anywhere in Russia.

One good result of the scare in England was the energy with which the Local Government Board and the Municipal authorities throughout the country applied themselves to carry out measures for the sanitation of the towns, and especially of the sea-ports. An order was promulgated giving authority to the medical officers of health to require that water brought from abroad in vessels coming from an infected port, should be poured out and pure water substituted. Bilge water was also to be pumped out before vessels entered docks. This was a very necessary regulation, many ship-masters not being particular as to the source from which the water taken on board for passengers and crew is derived. It is believed that some steamers coming from Hamburg and elsewhere brought water to London with the cholera taint. The Local Board recommended the London water companies to pay special attention to filtration, and to use an extra thickness of sand through which the water should be allowed to pass very slowly. The companies which get portions of their supply from deep wells in the chalk formation were requested to supply the public, as far as practicable, with water from that source, instead of from the Thames and the Lea. The London water has been greatly improved of late years, and there is little likelihood of cholera being spread, as happened in 1866, by the pollution of a reservoir from the drainage of a cottage in which two cases of cholera occurred. Provision was made in the hospitals for the treatment of cases in isolated wards. Several severe cases of cholera, two of them undoubtedly Asiatic, occurred in Islington. The clothing and bedding of the victims were at once burned in the destructor. A general idea of the thoroughness of the arrangements made to meet the danger in the Metropolis may be derived from what was done in the district of St. Pancras. The medical officer was to devote his whole time to the work; he and an assistant having a staff of thirty medical men. Other practitioners were engaged to act in the districts into which St. Pancras was divided for the emergency, and twenty chemists were to supply medicine and disinfectants. The local hospitals arranged to supply three hundred beds, and the War Office was applied to for the loan of the Albany Street barracks, which were unoccupied, to be used as a cholera hospital if needed. For the accommodation of healthy persons removed from houses, where cholera cases occurred, seven or eight buildings were arranged for. A staff of nurses were engaged. In addition to the ordinary ambulances, those of the local volunteer corps were to be procured. Sir Edward Bradford, the Commissioner of Police, was asked to aid in the distribution of disinfectants, and to supply information from the different police stations to the medical staff. Sir Edward promised compliance in so far as would be consistent with the performance of ordinary police duties. Having taken all these and some other precautionary measures, the local authority memorialised the Government to stop the immigration of pauper aliens from infected countries. The Local Government Board issued an order requiring that passengers, arriving in England in a filthy and unwholesome condition, should not be allowed to land until they had satisfied the health officer as to their names, places of destination, and their addresses. When such information is given, it is to be transmitted to the local authority of the district to which the immigrant is proceeding, so that he may be kept under supervision. This order makes it impossible for passengers, for whom quarters are not provided beforehand, to land until some arrangement is made for their residence, and the poverty-stricken immigrants will have to remain on board under observation; they will be virtually in quarantine.

It is evident that English medical opinion, which has been for some years opposed to the principle of quarantine as fallacious and ineffective, has recently undergone some modification. While the Local Government Board, by the order just mentioned, virtually imposed quarantine on the poor classes of immigrants from Russia and Germany, stringent measures of precaution were taken at the different ports. The Russian emmigrants who had arrived at Liverpool, *en route* for America, were subjected to the careful observation of the local authorities. The lodging-houses where they stayed were inspected twice daily by health officers. These emmigrants were placed in a very unenviable position. Regarded with suspicion in Liverpool, the ship-owners were unwilling to take them on to the American ports, as, if cholera broke out on board, the vessels would be placed in quarantine, which, with a large number of passengers on board, would involve enormous expense. The sanitary authorities freely used sulphur for disinfecting the emmigrants, and subjected the apparel of many of them to the action of super-heated steam. In respect to the danger lurking in the clothes of cholera patients, there is now little doubt, that the risk of infection once denied, is very real. Sir Robert Rawlinson still holds a different opinion, and he recently wrote to the papers, protesting against the precautions taken with regard to the admission of rags into the country as a prevention of cholera; he blushed for the country where such notions prevailed. The British Consul at Damascus, Mr. Eyres, controverts this view, and mentions an outbreak of cholera in that city last year, which resulted from the opening of a bundle of old clothes which belonged to a man who had died of cholera near Mecca. The brother of the deceased packed up his effects, and brought them to Damascus. Two months after the death the package was opened, and the brother and his family were the first victims of the outbreak of cholera last year at Damascus. Sir John Nugent relates a case vouched for by the late Dr. B. P. White. A native of Derry went to Glasgow when cholera was raging in that city, and died of the disease within a few hours of his return home to Derry. The bed on which he lay in the steamer was thrown into the river. Two boys, seeing it floating, took it out, and brought it home, where it was slept on; two persons in that house died of cholera. It would seem that the St. Pancras authorities were quite justified in burning the clothes and bedding of cholera patients in the destructor. But the actual destruction of such effects is not absolutely necessary if they be thoroughly disinfected by the application of a high degree of heat, with the use of disinfectants. English medical opinion on cholera is very well summed up in an address by Mr. Ernest Hart, delivered before the National Health Society on the 1st September: "it is a filth disease carried by dirty people to dirty places." The peril to Europe is now greater than formerly; the cholera, taking a reprehensible advantage of the appliances of civilisation, no longer travels by caravan but by railway train and steamboat. This year, it only took three months in its way from Kashmir to Hamburg. Formerly it took three years to traverse the regions lying between India and Western Europe.

THE reply of the Amir to the second letter of the Government of India is as satisfactory as could be desired. The purport of the Amir's response was known before the letter itself was received at Simla on Saturday afternoon; we were able to state its general tenour on Saturday morning. The Amir in an amicable spirit informs the Viceroy that he has issued orders to Gul Mohammed to withdraw not only from Wana but from all the Waziri country. It may be presumed, therefore, that the military force under orders to proceed to the Gomal Pass can now be dispensed with, and the uneasiness lately prevailing in that neighbourhood will cease. The consideration shown by the Viceroy in waiving the question of the presence of an Afghan force at Asmar and Chageh, while the Amir is occupied with the troubles in the Hazarajat, is cordially acknowledged by His Highness. With regard to the conference with Lord Roberts, the Amir repeats very emphatically that he has always desired that a mission should be sent, and that it is most desirable that frontier matters should be settled. There is no reason to doubt that the assurance is sincere that he will meet Lord Roberts with pleasure as soon as the present troubles with the Hazaras are over. He adds that he will then write to the Viceroy and fix the date for the reception of the mission. It would be very poor diplomacy for the Amir to commit himself to such a promise if there were no intention of keeping it.

IT is now certain that Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, Judicial Commissioner in Burma, has been appointed by the Bombay Government to act as Puisne Judge in the High Court during the absence of Mr. Justice Jardine. This selection will be undoubtedly acceptable to the legal professions and to the public generally, who are well acquainted with Mr. Fulton's work while he was Registrar in Bombay. Since he held that post he made a reputation for himself as District Judge in Guzerat, and as Judicial Commissioner in Burma. The record of his services shows that Mr. Fulton brings to the High Court a wide and varied experience which cannot fail to be useful in the discharge of his judicial duties. He joined the service in August 1869, and on his arrival in Bombay in November was placed under the Collector of Surat, being transferred as Assistant Collector and Magistrate to Ahmedabad. Thence in a similar capacity he went to Karachi, but was subsequently appointed Educational Inspector in Sind, a position he held four years. In 1876 he became Assistant Collector and Magistrate in Shikarpur, and after two years' furlough, on return to Bombay, he was appointed officiating Registrar of the High Court, on the appellate side. This office Mr. Fulton held for four years, but officiated for some months as Judge and Sessions Judge and Agent for the Sardars of the Deccan. Since 1885 Mr. Fulton was successively Judge and Sessions Judge of Kanara and Ratnagiri, and also officiated as Remembrancer of Legal Affairs. Prior to the transfer of his services to the Government of India for employment as Judicial Commissioner in Burma, he was placed on special duty to adjudicate the disputes between the States of Cutch and Morvi and Navanagar on two distinct occasions.

BY the direction of Lieutenant-General Sir Evelyn Wood, a short treatise on the messing of the soldier, with schedules illustrating the new system of military cooking, has been issued for the information of the troops under his command and "others whom it may concern. This concluding phrase is a very comprehensive one, embracing as it does every soldier who wears the British uniform, and draws his daily pound of bread and three-quarters of a pound of meat. The question of the sufficiency or insufficiency, and the proper treatment of the meagre dole which is dignified by the name of a free ration, have long formed a subject for the consideration of officers anxious that the fighting condition of their men should be maintained. And though the old soldier may, perhaps, be tempted to smile at the pamphlet which tells him the use of each appliance in the company cook-house, and the proper quantities of ingredients for each culinary compound his "extra messing money" can procure, he will at least admit that good service is done in the laying down of a daily bill of fare by which, to use his own expression, he may live like a fighting cock, without having to pay out a single halfpenny beyond the regulation stoppages. All this and more is done for him in the pamphlet Sir Evelyn Wood has ordered to be printed, for it systematises the barrack-room mess accounts and improves the position of the soldier without increase of expense either to his country or himself.

ALL rumours to the contrary, we understand there is reason to believe, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will succeed Lord Roberts as Commander-in-Chief in India on his retirement next spring.

REGARDING the seizure of vessels referred to in this morning's telegram, a home contemporary wrote three weeks ago:—The Afghan difficulties admit of a more or less leisurely exchange of views between Russian and British diplomats, but the treatment of the Canadian sealers by a Russian gunboat is a matter in which Lord Rosebery will no doubt want to know the facts promptly. There seems to be no justification for the treatment of these unoffending men, and as there are no fewer than forty-three other vessels fishing in the same waters, it is all in the interests of peace that St. Petersburg should be asked to declare itself.

THIS is by no means the first example of high-handed Russian action towards other nations in these waters. Not long ago, for instance, a boat-load of Japanese fishing near a Russian island were suddenly shot down by a volley from Winchester rifles in the hands of Russian peasants. It is needless to ask whence and for what purpose those rifles had found their way to such a curious quarter.

FOURTEEN thousand magazine rifles have now been received by the English troops in the Bengal Presidency.

THE Government of the N.-W. Provinces has under consideration the provision of a special pr

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

The *Morning Post* in discussing the Afghan question feels confident that Lord Roberts will succeed in impressing upon the Amir the identity of Indian with Afghan interests, and that they will not be served by His Highness meddling with small autonomous States.

THE SEIZURE OF BRITISH SEALERS BY RUSSIANS.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

The *Times*, in discussing the unjust seizure in July last of three British sealers by a Russian gunboat off the Copper Islands, demands that an apology be insisted on from Russia for the insult to the British flag, and that an indemnity also be paid to the crews for their sufferings and the loss sustained and the brutal treatment they were subjected to.

THE PAMIR QUESTION.

The *Post* suggests the settlement of the Pamir question by a mixed boundary commission on which China should be represented.

FURTHER FAILURES OF BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Two more building societies have suspended payment in London owing to the rush of depositors to withdraw their money.

THE LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE.

At a conference, held yesterday, of delegates from the cotton masters and operatives, the latter declined to accept the five per cent. reduction pending further instructions.

The meeting was then adjourned until Monday next.

THE CHOLERA.

Latest advices state that the cholera is increasing at Cracow.

THE TROOPS IN THE GOMAL PASS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 20.

No further orders have been issued regarding the force occupying the Gomal Pass. Should it move an officer of the Beluchistan Survey party will accompany it.

THE MAGAZINE RIFLE.

The magazine rifles will be issued to the British troops probably next March, that is, if a peaceful outlook permits of the wholesale change.

THE AGRA SAVINGS BANK.

At a stormy meeting of the shareholders of the Agra Savings Bank held last night, Captain Chapman, an indigo planter in the Allahabad district, demanded appointment as chairman, in consequence of his having been chairman at the last adjourned meeting. Mr. J. E. Howard, barrister, and a senior trustee of the Bank, objected, and took the sense of the meeting, which almost unanimously voted Mr. Howard to the chair. Captain Chapman's letter in the *Pioneer* was read to the meeting, and categorically denied by the chairman, who emphasised its contents as false. Captain Chapman who was called on to contradict the reputation made a few remarks, and finally left the meeting, which he pronounced illegal, in face of the opinion of two leading counsel who had been engaged to be present. Finally the meeting which had been called to confirm the resolutions of the last meeting actually rescinded them.

THE S. S. SHAHJEHAN DISABLED AT SEA.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

RANGOON, SEPT 20.

The Indian Marine steamer Nancowry from Port Blair brings tidings that the Asiatic steamer Shahjehan is eighty miles from Port Blair with her shaft broken. The Shahzada leaves here to-morrow, and will tow the Shahjehan to Port Blair and Calcutta.

CONGRESS LECTURE AT AZAMGARH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AZAMGARH, SEPT. 20.

A large and enthusiastic public meeting was held here last evening to hear Pandit Madan Mohan Malabiya on the Congress. Nearly one thousand persons were present. Molvi Tafazzul Husain, pleader, presided. The Pandit spoke about an hour and a-half, and was listened to with close attention, and great sympathy was expressed with the Congress. Mir Kazam Husain, Molvi Abdul Gafur, and Molvi Zain-ul-Abdin also spoke exhorting the people to help the Congress. Two hundred and twenty-five rupees was subscribed in cash in aid of the next Congress.

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE HARRIS GYMNASIUM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, SEPT. 20.

At an influential meeting, which was held by the Union Club in front of the Jubilee Rooms, at which Judge Tagore presided, Rao Bahadur Bhat gave a history of the Club, after which the Collector, Mr. Snow, laid the foundation-stone of the Harris Gymnasium and Reading Room. Rao Bahadur Hebtiker and Mr. Narayan Govind made speeches. The President concluded the meeting with thanks to Mr. Snow.

[REUTERS TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 19.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall arrived here, from Karachi *viâ* Marseilles, yesterday morning.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 19.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left here on the evening of the 17th inst.

NAPLES, SEPT. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 20.

The French mail steamer Yarra, from China, has arrived.

The O. L. steamer Orotava, from Australia, has arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3⅜

The Manchester Market has been firm, upward tendency.

7lb Shirtings	3-4½
8½lb "	5-1
40s Mule Twist	0-6⅜
2½ per cent. Consols	97¼
3 per cent. Rentes	99⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	38½

THE PRESIDENTIAL CRICKET MATCH.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 20.

Play commenced at 11-30 to-day on a fine wicket and splendid weather. The Presidency team went in for their second innings, and all were disposed of before lunch for 79 runs; Poore being the only one who made anything worth recording. He played a strong, free game, and made three boundary drives, but eventually was taken in slip off Writer, who also got him out yesterday. Steel played his usual correct game; but Sprott was unfortunately run out just as he appeared to be getting in form. Carnegy was let off several times, but when he got into double figures he skied Gagrat, who was fielding near the southern boundary, and was accepted.

The Parsees went in just before lunch, and continued to bat till 4-20, when rain fell and stopped the play. They had by that time lost three wickets for 40 runs, and they have, therefore, only 47 runs to make to win. Pavri, who is still in with 21 to his credit, gave an easy chance, when his score was only 5; but Usborne and Anderson both tried to take it, and it was dropped between them.

The Governor entertained the Parsee team at lunch at the Gymkhana. The guests included Sir George Greaves, Sir Charles Pritchard, the Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood, and others. Lord Harris proposed "The Queen" and "Success to Cricket," and in the course of a few remarks he made, he congratulated those who organised the Presidency match, which had produced such good cricket. The scores were as follows:—

PRESIDENCY TEAM.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Steel, c Machlivala, b Bapasola	18	b Writer	13
Trask, b R Mody	18	b M D Kanga	1
Poore, c D Kanga, b Writer	11	c Pavri, b Writer	25
Wilkins, b Writer	13	c Writer, b E E Mody	1
Sprott, b Pavri	10	run out	11
Usborne, b Pavri	10	c Cooper, b Writer	0
Raikes, b Pavri	0	l-b-w, Bapasola	2
Carnegy, c Pavri, b R Mody	4	c Gagrat b Bapasola	10
Lowis, b R Mody	0	b Writer	1
Clark, not out	8	not out	11
Anderson, run out	10	l-b-w, b Bapasola	1
Extras	6	Extras	3
Total	108	Total	79

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
M Kanga	65	25	2	0	30	11	2	1
Pavri	77	25	2	0	60	27	5	0
Mody	65	20	6	3	40	18	2	1
Bapasola	30	11	2	1	40	9	2	3
Writer	30	16	2	2	105	17	12	4
Gagrat	5	5	0	0				

PARSEE ELEVEN.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
M Kanga, c Usborn, b Raikes	13	To bat.	
Machlivala, l-b-w b Raikes	15	st Usborne, b Lowis	0
D Mody, c Anderson, b Lowis	10	To bat.	
Gagrat, b Raikes	3	b Clark	14
" Kanga, c and b C Clark	10	b Raikes	3
Pavri, b Raikes	0	not out	21
Cooper, b Raikes	18	}	
R Mody, b Raikes	12	} To bat,	
Spencer, b Raikes	0	}	
Bapasola, not out	11	}	
Writer, c Trask, b Clark	0	}	
Extras	9	Extras	2
Total	101	Total	40

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.			
	B.	R.	M.	W.
Raikes	125	31	10	3
Clark	65	29	5	2
Carnegy	20	14	9	6
Lowis	15	5	0	1
Anderson	20	10	2	0

Raikes also bowled two no balls.

Play will commence again to-morrow.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Queen has been pleased to command that the India Medal of 1854, with a clasp inscribed Hunza, 1891, shall be granted to all troops employed in the late Hunza-Nagar expedition, between Dec. 1 and 22, 1891, both dates inclusive.

LIEUT-COL. H. PIPON, commanding R. H. A. at Newbridge, is about to be transferred to the command of the 1st Division R. H. A. at Woolwich, in succession to Lieut-Col. J. W. Inge, who completed five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel on the 1st inst.

It has been decided that no Militia officer or University candidate will be elegible for direct appointment to the Indian Staff Corps after Jan. 1, 1895, and that any officers who may from time to time be required to supplement the direct supply from Sandhurst will be drawn from the cavalry and infantry of the Line and the Royal Artillery. Any officer of the British Army who may show exceptional qualifications for service in India may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, be specially selected for the Staff Corps.

The First Army Corps foreign service has been reconstituted as follows, in respect to cavalry and infantry:—Cavalry Division.—4th and 5th Dragoon Guards at Aldershot, 4th Hussars at Colchester, Scots Grey at Newbridge, 3rd Hussars at Dublin, and 9th Lancers at Dundalk. Infantry.—1st and 3rd Grenadier Guards, 2nd Coldstream Guards, 1st Scots Guards, 1st Royal Lancasters, 1st Lincolnshire, 1st Northamptonshire, 2nd Leinster, 1st Cameronians, 2nd South Staffordshire, 1st South Wales Borderers, 1st Royal Warwickshire, 1st Highland L.I., and 2nd Welsh at Aldershot; 2nd Royal Berkshire, 1st Gloucstershire, 1st Royal Irish Rifles, 1st Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Shropshire L.I., 1st Royal Sussex, 1st Wiltshire and 2nd Worcestershire, in Ireland; 2nd Dorsetshire, 2nd King's Own Scottish Borderers, and 4th Bn. Rifle Brigade, at Plymouth and Devonport; 2nd Royal West Kent at Shornoliffe, 1st Northumberland Fus. at Dover, 2nd North Staffordshire at Portsmouth, and 2nd Royal Fusiliers at Woolwich. A regiment made up from the Life Guards and Horse Guards has to be added to the Cavalry Division; and two of the Aldershot battalions, the Welsh and Northamptonshire, will soon have to be replaced, as they are to leave home shortly on foreign service. The regulated proportions of Horse and Field Artillery, Engineers, and Army-Service, Medical Staff, and other departmental corps have also been assigned to the First Army Corps.

DURING the last few months the extensive works of reconstruction which have been going on for some at Aldershot Camp have made rapid progress, and several structures just completed have been inspected by boards of officers appointed to report upon them. The old huts are fast disappearing, as substantial and well-built blocks are rising on the sites from which they are being removed; and it is hoped that next year the brick barracks, bearing the names of Badajoz, Salamanca, and other famous battles, will, with the reconstructed prison at Woking, which the War Office has acquired, be ready for occupation by sixteen battalions of infantry, in place of the nine which have hitherto formed the Aldershot establishment of foot soldiers, as it is intended that the 1st and 3rd Brigades shall consist of five battalions each, and the 2nd of four, while two will be at Woking. This augmentation of strength in the Infantry will, with the Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, and departmental corps, raise the normal number of the Aldershot Division—always regarded as the nucleus of the First Army Corps and as the last training ground for foreign service—from about 18,000 of all arms to nearly 30,000. With the administrative offices all grouped in one large block in the South Camp, and telegraph or telephone communication with all sections of the command, Sir Evelyn Wood and his successors will have the various parts of the chief military station in England more immediately under their control than at any former period.

A CHEFOO correspondent of a China paper, says:—The absurd business of fortifying Chefoo is being continued and blasting goes in vigorously. Obviously the whole thing can serve no kind of purpose save to enrich the few Chinese and German contract-makers concerned. A hostile fleet that had passed Weihaiwei and Port Arthur would not be likely to waste time in Chefoo; if money were spent and a harbour made there would be some sense in building forts, etc., but no fleet as it is now would come to Chefoo except to give the sailors a swim in clear water. Would it be rash to predict that in five years visitors will be roaming about the ruins and remains of the 1892 Chefoo ramparts? Taotai Sheng has left, but will probably manage to retain some kind of interest in the locality, while money is being granted for guns and forts. The province has not seen its way to avail of the progressive Sheng by laying the foundations of any beneficial enterprise; the people here do not feel happy with the new appointment, as the next Taotai will probably want roads, a thing in itself too appalling to contemplate.

MR. BEAUFORT AND THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Beaufort's scrupulosity as an amateur is strong enough to restrain him from constructive but not from destructive criticism. He knows enough of the subject apparently to lecture the Currency Association as to the fallacy of their views, but not enough to suggest any substitute for them. He is sufficiently an expert to condemn experts, but becomes an amateur directly he is asked for an alternative. I say, to condemn experts, because I stated in my last letter what I believe is true, and what has, at all events, not been contradicted, that most economists are agreed that to save India from the evils wrought by a debased and fluctuating medium of exchange she must resort, as the Currency Association has said, either to bi-metallism or to a gold standard. I referred in particular to two economists whom in my simplicity I supposed to be experts and not amateurs, *viz.*, Sir Louis Mallet and Mr. Goschen. Perhaps I shall be told that they are not experts, and I am familiar with the view which reckons as an expert a person who agrees with one, and as an amateur a person who does not.

Mr. Gilbert congratulated the Chamber of Commerce on Mr. Beaufort having "come out of his shell." I cannot agree with him. My friend has never answered the question whether an undependable standard of value is a good thing for a country or the trade of it. It is perhaps hardly worth the while; but I may add that I never said that Mr. Beaufort ought to be prepared with a counter-proposal merely because he "differed" from the views of the Currency Association.—Yours, &c.,

H. A. ACWORTH.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

APPEAL IN THE RAIN SPECULATION CASE.

AT the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Parson and Mr. Justice Telang delivered judgment in wha" is known as the "Rain Speculation Case," Imperatrix *vs.* Khimjee Bhimjee and Dasabhoy Eduljee. It was a reference made by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the following points: 1. Whether the accused, who had the care and management of the place, kept or used the same for the purposes of a common gaming-house within the meaning of Section 3 of Bombay Act 4 of 1887 as amended? 2. Whether any of the articles, namely, the clock, the money staked, the "pedhis" or stalls, the books, or the roofs of the adjoining houses were instruments used as subjects and means of gaming, including wagering, within the meaning of Section 3 of the said Act? It was remarked that the answer to the second of these questions decided the answer to be given to the first, and the argument before their Lordships was directed to the elucidation of the point whether any of the specific articles mentioned in the second question, and chiefly the clock, the money staked, and the roofs, were or were not instruments or subjects or means of wagering within the meaning of Section 3 of Bombay Act 4 of 1887, interpreted by the light of Bombay Act 1 of 1890. It was held that neither the "pedhis" or stalls, nor the books could be held to fall within the purview of the Gambling Acts. As regarded the money staked, it would be a strain of language to describe it as falling within the words instrument or means or even subject of a wager. As to the roofs, it was held that the Legislature could not have intended that tangible things should be treated as "used" in a place where they are not used physically. As to the clock, it was remarked that it was not quite clear from the case whether, in point of fact, the clock had ever been consulted at any stage of any of the wagering transactions. The Court was of opinion that the clock in questions although it might be utilised for other purposes, might nevertheless, in point of law, be also used as an instrument or means of wagering within the purview of the Gambling Acts. Whether it was in point of fact so used was a matter on which the Court could not properly give an opinion under Section 432 of the Criminal Procedure Code; and the Chief Presidency Magistrate was left to come to his own finding, on the evidence before him, as to the question of fact, and then decide whether the conditions laid down in Section 3 of the Act are satisfied, having regard to the interpretation of the conditions which the court had now stated.

BARON DE HIRSCH'S SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Frederic L. Goldsmid has really conferred a boon in removing the impression which has been made upon the minds of many readers. Mr. Goldsmid's statement can be corroborated by a report appearing in the latest issue (to hand) of the *Jewish Chronicle* of the 2nd instant, the substance of which I extract for the information of your readers.

The Colonists of Colony "Mauricio" in Argentine, formerly inhabitants of Damiyevka, have addressed Mr. Friedman, the Rabbi of the latter place, a letter in the following words. "With the arrival of Colonel Goldsmid at the colony our condition began visibly to improve. Thus many houses have been built by now; the colonists have received the necessary agricultural implements, and we now proceed to till the land allotted to us in the firm hope that our colony 'will prosper.'" Thus we have at any rate some evidence showing satisfactory progress the colonisation scheme is working under the directorship of so energetic and gallant an officer as Colonel Goldsmid.—Yours, &c.,

E. M. EZEKIEL.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE and Co's cotton circular, dated Hongkong, Aug. 31, says:—Another fortnight of sustained activity has to be reported. All the counts have more or less participated in the demand and the feeling is decidedly healthy, as reports from the consuming districts are satisfactory, added to this the course of sterling exchange has in no small degree contributed to handicap English Yarns, and in consequence Indian Yarns have gained additional strength.

A fair enquiry for Tonquin market having prevailed for No. 20 a goodly rise of $1 to $1½ is noticeable in several of the spinnings that have established their footing there, and favourite marks of this count are eagerly taken up.

Nos. 16 and 10 have fared very well and an additional stimulus was imparted to them as they were in great request for the Northern ports, and an improvement of half to one dollar is noticeable in them. In the volume of business done, No. 10 takes the leading rank of all the counts, and is held in very light stocks.

No. 12 has been in moderate inquiry with a slight improvement in rates here and there.

Nos. 8 and 6 are in fair inquiry at slightly hardening rates.

The total sales of the fortnight sum up 8,500 bales, comprising:

2,400 bales of	No. 20	sold at	$67 to $73½
1,050 "	" 16	" at	$63 to 71½
850 "	" 12	" at	$54 to 64
4,000 "	" 10	" at	$53 to 67½
200 "	" 8-6	" at	$35 to 59

Stocks of unsold bales are estimated at about 6,000 bales.

Advices from Shanghai, contrary to expectations, are not very encouraging, and total sales have not come up to the average, only about 4,600 bales having changed hands. Prices of Nos. 16 and 20, if anything, are weaker and the tenour of advices that have come to hand from the various consuming centres as regards the previous purchases is that the markets are over supplied and that the general feeling is not very strong. Nos. 20 and 16 have undergone a decline of about ¼ a tael, and their demand has somewhat slackened, but in No. 10 a fairly large business has transpired at a rise of ¾ to 1 tael. Stocks are estimated at about 15,000 bales.

The tame state of affairs noticed in our last as regards the Japan market is reported to have still continued, and business in both branches, cotton as well as yarn, has experienced a degree of sluggishness, and only about 450 bales of the latter have changed hands, whereas of the former a few small sales have transpired in the latter week—the first one being a blank one—at a decline on the previous rates, and the course of the market is reported to be anything but encouraging.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

IT is regretted that the state of the ground, owing to the recent heavy rain, will not admit of the Mud Sports being held this afternoon.

The meeting is, therefore, postponed until either Tuesday or Wednesday next week.

MISS BOOTH'S WORK IN INDIA.

MISS LUCY BOOTH, youngest daughter of "General" Booth, arrived in Bombay on Monday from Colombo. She left England on the 29th of July, and, after a three weeks' tour in Ceylon, came on to Bombay. She is a bright and pleasing young lady of about twenty years of age, singularly resembling her father, and judging from the energy of her conversation and the tone of confidence in which she speaks of doing good work in India, seems to be possessed of all those qualities which has made her father's career such a remarkable one. Miss Booth was attired in a neat *sarree* and red jacket, the uniform generally adopted by members of the Salvation Army in India. Her imitation of the natives of this country does not stop short at dress, for she has come out with the determination to adopt the manners, customs, and food of the natives as far as possible; and with her limited acquaintance with such customs she is perfectly satisfied with the results. Miss Booth who, by the way, has been re-christened "Colonel Ruhani," meaning "Spirituality or Righteousness," is not altogether certain what effect her eating of curry and rice and wearing a *sarree* will have upon those whom it is desired to convince of the error of their ways, and persuade to leave their present religion and accept Christianity; but her idea is that the nearer she approaches them in their manners and habits the more effectual will be her appeal to them. She rejected as "hypocrisy," a half-jocular suggestion that some advantage might also be gained by softening down the whiteness of her complexion. Colonel Ruhani considers that mission work in India has distinctly suffered by the fact that those who carry it on, other than the Salvationists, have not been able to come in touch with the native. The laws of the Army do not admit of a morning gallop on the seaface, the "fresh peg, or the considerate attentions of a "boy," whilst dogcarts are absolutely forbidden; and although Miss Booth did not specify these necessities of existence, she evidently was persuaded that they did not aid the spreading of the gospel. Miss Booth has already discovered much virtue in the people, of India, and considers them a beautiful people, and a rich soil for the implanting of the doctrines of Christianity. She will travel through the whole of India and stir up and revivify the work of the Army, hoping that at no distant day the teeming millions of this country will have their burdens made easier by the light of the Christian faith.

MOFUSSIL NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MUNMAR, SEPT. 19.

THE heavy rain that we had in the beginning of the month was followed by a few days' sunshine which was very acceptable, as it enabled the rotting crops to revive a little from the effects of the flooding. The patches of yellow visible in no small proportion in almost all the standing crops between Chalisgaon and Khundwa show apparently the harm that has been done by the rain. The Taptee has risen considerably higher than it has been known to for several years. The strong current with which it sweeps below the railway bridge outside Bhusawal, carrying with it trunks of trees and logs of wood, affords an idea of the damage caused along its banks. The natives have not been slow to profit by gathering in a stock of timber, incurring perilous risks to secure the salvage. One unfortunate sacrificed his life in the attempt, being drowned in the presence of a number of others, who native-like rendered no assistance until it was too late, and the body had been carried some hundreds of yards down the stream. A little boy, about 6 years of age, was found drifting on a beam to which he was clinging. When rescued he was found to be suffering from shock, and was taken to the hospital where he is still under treatment. He has lost the power of speech and can give no account of himself. Although he has been some days in hospital no one has as yet claimed him, his relations probably believing he has been drowned. At this station we have had more than our year's average of rain already, and can well afford to dispense with the balance in store for us. The wells are all filled with water, and if we could count on an equal abundance of food supplies, we need entertain no idea of scarcity for a long time to come. On Friday evening the spell of fine weather that we have been enjoying was interrupted by a heavy downpour of rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, which lasted throughout the night, and looks as if it intends to continue. The direction of the rain was from the north-east which gives it the appearance of the return monsoon.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay has been staying here as the guest of Mr. West, the District Engineer, for the last few days. On Saturday evening he consecrated the cemetery, and next day held morning and evening services. The visit of a clergyman is so rare an occurrence in this quarter of the globe that the presence of such a high dignity as his Lordship is looked upon as an epoch in the annals of the place. The number of residents is comparatively small, which, perhaps, will account for the infrequency of the pastoral visits. Small as it is, I am sure I am only echoing the sentiments of the others in saying that we would have considered it an estimable favour if his Lordship, before leaving, had condescended—unworthy folk as we are—to treat us to one of his learned and interesting sermons, but such was not to be our luck.

The other day a military officer travelling towards Deolalee narrowly escaped serious injury from a stone which was thrown into his carriage, and struck with great force the side of the compartment. A pleader of the High Court, a few days previous, had a similar experience, except that in his case the stone shattered a glass window in its course. Both occurrences took place while the train was running between two stations. Neither of the offenders were detected, which is a pity, as the administration of a sound flogging would have had a beneficial effect. The legislature look upon this sort of offence as most heinous, and have provided transportation as the punishment it deserves. I have never heard of a case being brought home to any one yet. This is to be regretted, but is not surprising, as the difficulties in the way of bringing home the guilt are so many and insurmountable.

Mr. Dewey, the popular Traffic Superintendent of the Dhond and Manmad line, who has been absent at Nagpore for the past year, officiating as Traffic Superintendent of that district, returned here at the beginning of this month on being relieved at Nagpore by Mr. Garrett, who returned from England from leave. Mr. Laidlaw who, during the time he was officiating for Mr. Dewey on the Dhond and Manmad line, made himself very popular, returns to his substantive appointment in the Traffic Manager's Office.

THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following notification regarding the day of departure of the Homeward Mail Steamers has been issued:—

Beginning with Saturday the 24th September 1892, the Homeward Overland Mail Steamer will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Saturday of each week, until further notice.

The hours of posting the different classes of correspondence are specified below:—

Ordinary letters and newspapers will be received at the General Post Office up to 12-30 p.m.

Ordinary books and patterns up to 12 noon.

Registered letters, newspapers, books and patterns up to 11 a.m.

Late ordinary letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the General Post Office from 12-30 p.m. to 1-15 p.m., and at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 12-30 p.m. to 1-25 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Town Sub-Offices will be 12 noon, and registered letters 11 a.m.

Fully prepaid ordinary letters will be received on board the Europe Mail Steamer after 1-15 p.m. and up to starting time (2 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

A MATCH will be played on the Cooperage ground this evening between the Rovers and the Royal Naval Athletic Club. Kick off at 5-15 prompt:—Rovers: J. Rodgers, L. Crowby, Chadwick, A. R. Sharp, C. W. Lauder, G. W. Claridge, E. Rodgers, J. Allan, J. Powers, G. Walton, H. Hawkins.—Reserve. C. Brown and A. Brown.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

10 p.m.	75·6

TUESDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 20.

6 a.m.	75·6
10 a.m.	79·2
2 p.m.	77·2
4 p.m.	80·2

KARACHI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

THE following memorial has been addressed by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce to the House of Commons:—

The Petition of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce Humbly Sheweth.

That your petitioners suffer inconvenience and loss in consequence of the continuous fluctuations in the exchangeable value of the money of this Empire with that of gold using countries, and that a remedy is urgently required.

2. From 1835 to 1872 the Rupee, the monetary standard of value in India, exchanged with little variation. In 1872 Germany demonetized silver, France to avoid an influx of the German silver restricted the coinage of that metal. Since then other European nations have also demonetized silver. The result has been a fall in the value of silver measured by gold from 60 pence per ounce to between 38 and 39 pence, a decline of over 35 per cent., and the exchange value of the Rupee has consequently fallen from 24 pence to 14·35 pence.

3. The maintenance of some stability in the ratio of value between gold and silver is of the greatest importance to trade, continual and violent fluctuations in that ratio tending to falsify the calculations of merchants, and to check trading operations by increasing the uncertainties attending them.

4. Various remedies have been suggested and International Monetary Conferences have been held in 1867, in 1878, and in 1881. In 1886 the question was the subject of investigation by a Royal Commission. The members of this Commission reported that they were unanimously of opinion that the Government of India should be left free to adjust matters in the way that seemed best, but no action was taken on that report, and practically nothing has been done to arrest the progressive fall in the value of silver since 1872.

5. The investment of English capital in the development of the material resources of the Empire is discouraged; for both as regards the remittance of interest and the final transfer of invested profits and economies, the uncertainty in exchange imparts to the investment of capital in this country a speculative character and a risk which the capitalist is naturally unwilling to face.

6. Then to the credit of the State is heavily injured by the fluctuating value of the rupee securities of the Government of India held in England and the uncertainty in the amount of interest in gold which may be obtained by their holders. English capitalists are naturally as reluctant to invest their money in these securities as they are to invest it in India.

7. But it is of the harassment to which the trading community are constantly subjected by the uncertainty and the fluctuations of exchange that we bitterly complain. We submit that with a continuance of the present state of things, legitimate trade in India is in great danger of being replaced by pure speculations.

8. Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that in view of the considerations set forth above, your Honourable House will be pleased to endeavour to secure through the International Conference about to be held means by which the mercantile community may be accorded the benefit of a stable par of exchange thus granting a relief from the disadvantages under which Trading in India has been suffering in consequence of the heavy and sudden fluctuations of the Rupee for many years past.

And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

Sd. JAMES CURRIE, Chairman,
Sd. A. CORY, Secretary.

AUSTRALIA AND THE SILVER CONFERENCE.

THE rapid fall in the price of silver bullion, writes the *Melbourne Age*, is causing the greatest uneasiness to the directors of silver mines, and has already brought about the stoppage of numerous mines in America. This result is due not so much to the cost of producing the silver as to the necessity for realising dividends at a sufficient rate on the speculative value of the shares. This will be understood when we explain that the cost of getting silver "to grass" is seldom more than 1s. 6d. per ounce, while the price to be realised on the open market is even at the present low ebb about 3s. 2d. In calculating the cost price of silver per ounce, to the Broken Hill Proprietary, if we credit the silver with the value of the lead, and debit it with all working expenses, including freight and insurance to London, we find that it averaged within a small fraction of 1s. 5d. per ounce standard, and that the dividend paid per ounce during the same period was more than 2s. 1d. This is a book profit of nearly 150 per cent.

But owing to the stock exchange value of the shares and the money invested actually by the public, the directors find themselves called on to pay interest, not on £380,000, the nominal capital invested, but on at least seven times this capital, or about £2,660,000. This state of affairs is even worse in America, so consequently while the silver market is quite good enough as far as production is concerned to give good profits on the cost of production, the operations of the stock exchange have put an artificial value on silver stock which cannot be recouped.

The cost of producing silver in the United States is reckoned at 1s. 1d.; in Australia, as we have seen, the cost is 1s. 6d., but the artificial currency arrangements of the past have given silver an artificial value ranging as high as 5s. per oz. Thirty-five years ago the Indian rupee was above par, being continuously valued in English money at 2s. 3d. Now it sinks as low as 1s. 1d. It is at this low ebb that the proposal for the world conference on the great silver question is about to be consummated at New York. The United States produces 48,900,000 oz. of silver per year, and every drop of 1d. per oz. means a loss of £200,000 per annum. Similarly, every drop of 1d. means a loss to one mine at Broken Hill—the Proprietary—of £850 per week. Now, it may seem inevitable, since Austria is about to abandon silver, and a strong agitation is proceeding on the same lines in India, that the price per ounce will approach nearer and nearer the cost of production.

But should not we in Australia sympathise very deeply with our American cousins in their attempt to break the fall of silver? It is a matter to cash to them as it is to us. The Broken Hill Proprietary dividend would be decreased by 25 per cent., on a further reduction of 4d. per ounce in the price of silver, and a loss like this would affect 5000 shareholders, and such a danger is a serious one in these times of depression. It is, therefore, a matter for serious consideration whether Australia should not appoint a delegate to the coming conference, so that her interests may be conserved, and, if possible, that the line of conduct agreed on by the Powers shall not be prejudicial to Australian interests.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to a French paper from Bayreuth, on the termination of the Wagner Festival, says:—"Two thousand visitors will now have departed, leaving behind them quietness, and the £160,000 supposed to be spent here every festival year. The financial result of the representations has for a long time been the same. The theatre holds about fifteen hundred, and paying a sovereign twenty times a month this number of persons makes a total of £30,000 for the funds of the theatre. When one thinks, however, of the number of great artists engaged—that no one ever sings in two works, but that each is specially engaged for one role, and is paid accordingly—it will probably be found that of all successful theatrical enterprises that at Bayreuth is the least fruitful. As to the public attending these fetes, it changes more or less every year. It is remarked that the number of French visitors is on the increase. There were four thousand of them this year, the list in point of number, however, being headed by the English, of whom there were seven thousand. The Germans were not present in large numbers, and among them the music played by regimental bands in the cafes here seems much more popular than the works of their great countrymen. Of the works given, "Parsifal" naturally achieved the greatest success. It seems as if the management insist more upon this masterpiece being mounted well than in the case of the other works. Every detail is perfect; which can be said neither of "Die Meistersinger" nor of "Tannhauser." It is believed that there will be no further representation at Bayreuth till 1894, as the rendering of the four works forming the Tetralogy will necessitate studies which the distribution of the different artists all over Europe makes arduous and difficult.

WHAT is considered a very important "literary marriage" has just been announced at Christiania. The only son of Henry Ibsen, M. Sigurd Ibsen, is engaged to be married to the daughter of Bjornstjerne Bjornson. Midlle. Bergliott is a very beautiful girl of eighteen, whose portrait was one of the sensations of the *Salon* of a season or two ago. Young Ibsen is a man of about thirty-two, who is *fort instruit*, and who had to quit the diplomatic service on account of his extreme political opinions. He is the author of a book on the subject of the union of Sweden and Norway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE *Times* and the *Morning Post* both offered advice to the Foreign Minister yesterday. The former would have him demand reparation from Russia for her treatment of British sealers; the latter would have him set to work to settle the Pamir disputes by a mixed Boundary Commission.

THE Lancashire cotton operatives have declined to accept a five per cent. reduction, and no agreement between them and the masters has been arrived at.

IT has been decided that the junction station of the Katha branch with the Mu Valley railway shall be at Indaw instead of at Nahakang. Indaw is 194 miles from Sagaing.

THE Madras railway traffic receipts for the week ended 10th September, were for passengers, etc., Rs. 65,930, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,03,376, making altogether Rs. 1,69,306, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 201-8-11. During the corresponding week in 1891, the receipts were Rs. 1,61,833-10-2, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 192-10-7.

A HORRIBLE scene was witnessed at Foochow the other day, when the alleged leader of the recent Tekhua rising was executed. The man refused to kneel down and have his head cut off in the usual fashion, and the executioner made an attempt to decapitate him as he stood, but with so little success that the sword had to be used seven times before his ghastly work was finished.

THE report on the administratian of the Southern Shan States during the past year has just been published. With the exception of the account of the recent affair at Loikaw, the record is one of peace and prosperity. The accounts published some months since in the *Pioneer* of the proceedings of the Siamese in the trans-Salween Karenni were at one time contradicted at Bangkok, but the present report officially confirms them. "The trans-Salween Karenni," the Chief Secretary's resolution says, "remains in the hands of the Siamese, and to this circumstance attributed the frequent docoities which have taken place on the Salween in that part resulting in river traffic being practically blocked." Mr. Hildebrand, the Superintendent, in his report says that the evidence collected clearly shows that these crimes were committed by the bad characters who have collected on the Siamese side, and in some cases, if not all, it appears clear that the men in charge of the Siamese outposts on the Salween were among the actual perpetrators. "The Tsawbaw," Mr. Hildebrand continues, "says that he is barely able to restrain his people from using force to recover this part of his territory."

WITH regard to the tract of country lying between Toungoo and Karenni, which has not yet been brought under our administration, the Commissioner of Tenasserim has been asked to report whether it can best be administered as part of the Karen hills or of Toungoo. In this tract it is supposed that the recent rising near Loikaw originated. Another interesting point dealt with in the report is the condition of Keingtung, the eastern frontier of which is intested by brigands. Mr. Hildebrand visits the Tsawbaw in the coming cold season to inquire into matters. The Tsawbaw seems to have scarcely kept his promises. Thus of two years tribute of Rs. 10,000 per annum, promised when we put him in poss

CRICKET AT KOLHAPUR.

ON Saturday the return cricket match between the Deccan College, Poona, and the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, came off here, and resulted in a second victory for the Rajaramians by 11 runs, as will be seen from the following full score :—

RAJARAM COLLEGE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Ruttonjee, l-b-w, Chahewala	11	c and b Bapat	1
Datar, c and b Sardesai	1	b Sardesai	0
K V Patvardhan, b Chahewala	4	Run out	4
Tambe, b Sardesai	2	b Sardesai	0
Deshpande, c Modak, b Chahewala	11	c Smith, b Bapat	5
M V Patvardhan, c Garde, b Chahewala	0	Run out	13
Pitre, c Captain, b Sardesai	3	b Sardesai	0
Panditrao, hit-w, b Sardesai	1	b Sardesai	0
Candy, b Chahewala	6	c Modak, b Sardesai	0
Dharmadikari, c Bapat, b Sardesai	4	Not out	5
Bhatvadekar, not out	0	c Gupte, b Sardesai	1
Extras	2	Extras	1
Total	45	Total	38

DECCAN COLLEGE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Sardesai, b Panditrao	2	c Panditrao, b Tambe	1
Chahewala, c Ruttonjee, b Panditrao	2	b Tambe	0
Bapat, c Pandit, b Tambe	5	l-b-w, Tambe	0
Modak, c and b Tambe	13	c Datar, b Tambe	0
Chitre, b Patvardhan	1	c Bhatvadekar, b Datar	5
Gupte, b Tambe	2	c Deshpande, b Patvardhan	8
Captain, b Patvardhan	0	c Tambe, b Datar	1
Macnee, run out	3	l-b-w, Datar	8
Smith, b Tambe	0	c Patvardhan, b Datar	2
Shah, c Candy, b Tambe	3	b Datar	0
Garde, not out	0	Not out	1
Extras	13	Extras	2
Total	44	Total	28

It will be seen that the bowling and fielding were superior to the batting on both sides. The batsmen appeared as if they had not had enough practice, which is likely, as there was continuous rain here during July and August. Tambe and Sardesai bowled well, Modak was very sharp behind the wicket. It may be noted that these two members of the Deccan College eleven are old Rajaramians. When the Deccanians went in for their second innings requiring only 40 runs to win the match, it looked a fairly easy task; but it was not to be. Mr. Candy is to be congratulated on the success of his team. When he came here as Principal of the College twelve years ago, none of the students knew one end of a cricket bat from the other. He at once set to work to each them, and cricket is now firmly rooted as a favourite pastime. This inter-college match, which I hear is to be an annual event, will act strongly to popularize the game. On Saturday there was a large concourse of spectators, who evinced a keen interest in the game, and showed unbounded delight at the victory of their local champions. The athletic proclivities of the rising generation here are not confined to cricket. The College Gymnasium under the charge of Mr. Ruttonjee turns out a fair number of finished gymnasts. Football has been enthusiastically taken up, and at the beginning of the month a match was played with a team from Chikodi a village, in the Belgaum district. This team composed of ordinary villagers, had been trained by Mr. Shahade, an ex-student of the college, and they played very well. The match was considerably spoilt by heavy rain, and ended in a draw, neither side scoring a goal.

Another form of athletic exercise that the local students are fortunate enough to be able to enjoy is rowing on the fine river Panchganga. The Durbar have provided boats, also the Maharaja and the Chiefs of Vishalgad and Inchalkaranji. An efficient "coach" was at hand in Mr. Candy, who was coxswain of the winning Cambridge crew in 1873 and 1874. Mr. Candy steadily trained two crews, one of the College and the other of the High School, during March and April last, and at the end of the hot weather term they rowed a good race, which was won by the High School. It is hoped, that an annual race will be arranged with the Deccan College, as they, too, have a boat club. There is no wonder that with such attractions the High School here is popular for it numbers more than 450 students. The College contains about 60 Undergraduates.

PRESENTATION TO A RAILWAY OFFICIAL.

A MEETING of the G. I. P. Railway Locomotive Superintendent's office staff was held at the Parel Railway Institute, at 2 p.m., on Saturday, the 17th instant, to perform the ceremony of presenting an address and a gold ring to Mr. Harry Gay, lately chief clerk at that office. Mr. F. Burdett was in the chair. Among those present were Messrs. Henry Trimming, E. Shrewsbury, A. E. L. Mapp, Sittaram Ballaji, Mahomed Ebrahim, G. Clark, M. Vaz, Gunputrao Nana, and several other senior and junior clerks. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that it was a very happy and interesting event that day to make the above-mentioned presentation to Mr. Gay in token of their sincere respect, estimation, and good wishes towards him, for the manner in which he had endeared himself to the office staff during the last five years. He was the chief clerk of the Locomotive Superintendent's Office, he lately succeeded in obtaining the appointment of the second assistant auditor, in the audit department.

Mr. Sittaram Ballajee, the native head clerk, on behalf of the Locomotive clerks, read the following address :—

"To, Harry Gay, Esq., late Chief Clerk, Locomotive Superintendent's, Office, G. I. P. Railway, Parel. We, the clerks of the Locomotive Department, G. I. P. Railway, are unwilling that you should leave us without some expression on our part at the sentiments with which we valued your connection with us as our chief clerk and accountant, although we view this separation with regret, yet we feel greatly gratified to see that in reality that connection between us still exists, and that you are brought in a better position to give us the benefit of your experience of the Audit Office of this Railway when necessary. The change, we hope, has opened better prospects for your future career. It has thus made it a pleasing duty to approach you on this occasion. During the last five years that we have been together, it would be no flattery to say that your treatment of us was kind and courteous. You were always ready to hear our grievances, and we found that you were always ready to redress them when they were reasonable. You have invariably taken interest in our welfare, and have been willing to forward our claims to the proper authorities for their kind consideration, when you were satisfied, they were just, you have allowed us indulgences and privileges when they were not prejudicial to the working and interests of the department, although it became necessary at times, in the discharge of your responsible and onerous duties of this office, to have recourse to severe measures, the pressure of the hardship was less felt owing to the mode of your treatment and our experience of your disposition to do good. You worked hard yourself and exacted good work from those working under your supervision, and were thus enabled to keep it up to the mark—a circumstance which characterized your career in this office. Such, Sir, is the debt of gratitude we owe you, and it would indeed be ungrateful on our part if we were to let this opportunity pass without expressing our sincere thanks for all that you have done for us during your short stay among us. And now that it has become necessary that we should be separated we wish you good health, long life, success, and prosperity in your future career. We hope that you will never forget us, and that should it please the Almighty to bring us together again, you will continue to take the same interest in our welfare as you have ever evinced. Trusting that you will be kind enough to accept this and the accompanying diamond ring as a small token of our great esteem and respect for you."

The President then presented the address and ring, bearing an inscription in English, "Presented by Locomotive clerks" to Mr. Gay. After which Mr. Sittaram Ballajee said :—President, Gentleman, and Friends,—He felt greatly flattered by their proposal that he should read the address that they had all unanimously prepared, and were going to present to their late chief clerk. It was indeed a very pleasing duty, and it was made more pleasing as on that occasion they had assembled there to do honour to one who, though separated from them is virtually among them and they could still reap the benefit of his good and mature advice. Although he took very great pleasure in doing this duty so kindly devolved upon him by them, still he wished it had been placed in better hands than his so that full justice could have been done. He, however, tried to meet their wishes as far as possible. As he had said before it was a very pleasing occasion on which they had met there that day, and they could make it still more pleasing by welcoming among them their future chief clerk, Mr. Henry Trimming. How fortunate it is of them to have for their chief clerk one who has known them, and is well acquainted with their habits, their dispositions, and their abilities, in fact who has worked among them for the last 14 years. He further hoped that they would agree with him in thinking that they had been done a great favour by this appointment, and they should be very grateful to the authorities for this choice. He proposed three cheers for this gentleman as marking a hearty welcome.

Mr. Gay, in reply, thanked the meeting for the way in which they appreciated his career in official capacity, and his conduct towards them while he held the office of the chief clerk in the Locomotive Superintendent's Office. He heartily congratulated Mr. Trimming, the present chief clerk, on his being confirmed in his appointment as the chief clerk, as both of them were, he said, educated in the same office in England. Added to this, he said, Mr. Trimming knows many of them as well as they know him for a number of years, which was a matter of no less gratification to him. He also sincerely regretted the death of a very old and efficient clerk, Mr. Dhurmaji Nurau.

Mr. Trimming, in a very few words, corroborated Mr. Sittaram Ballaji in some points, and thanked Mr. Gay for his attendance on the occasion. Mr. Shrewsbury thanked the committee for carrying out the proceedings of the meeting sucessfully.

The distribution of nosegays, sweetmeats and *pan-sugari* brought the proceedings to a close.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CRICKET MATCH.

FIRST DAY.

NEVER before has a cricket match excited so much interest or or attracted such a very large crowd of spectators as the match which commenced on Monday morning on the Poona Gymkhana Ground between the Bombay Presidency and the Bombay Parsees. Owing to the nature of the ground it was impossible for the Gymkhana authorities to grant permission for the erection of more than two tents; the only place available for tents being the small piece of ground at the south-west corner. Here two tents were pitched: one for the exclusive use of the Parsee players themselves, and the other for the use of the Poona Parsee Gymkhana and their friends, to whom invitations had been issued. From an early hour in the morning spectators began to pour in, and long before 10 o'clock the western boundary of the ground was lined with conveyances of all kinds closely packed, and in front of the line of carriages was a row of chairs. The northern boundary was also soon lined. The weather was cloudy but no rain had fallen during the previous twenty four hours, so that the wicket was as perfect as could be wished from a batsman's point of view. The betting at the start was even money, but there were some enterprising pencillers on the ground who offered 6 to 4 on the Parsees. The Gymkhana verandahs were well filled the whole day, many ladies being present in the upper most verandah. Their Excellencies the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief were among the spectators. Mr. B. D. Cooper kept the wicket. M. D. Kanga (left hand bowler) delivered a maiden over to Steel. Trask drove the fourth ball from M. E. Pavri for a couple, lifting the ball over the head of the man fielding at cover-point. Steel then scored a single off the third ball of Kanga's second over and Trask cut the very next ball for a couple. Steel having made a single off Pavri. Trask then cut the same bowler for three. The Dr spoiled Kanga's next over by driving the last ball for a single which brought the first decade on the telegraph board. Pavri's next over proved a maiden. Steel scored a couple off Kanga. Trask smacked the first ball of Pavri's succeeding over, but it was well stopped by D. Mody and only one run was scored off it. Steel having also made a single off Pavri, cut Kanga in the next over for three. A leg-bye was then got. Pavri having secured another maiden, Steel smacked Kanga hard, but the ball was well picked up by Bapasola, and only one run was got off it. Pavri's next over was also a maiden. Trask then got the ball away in the slips for two, off Kanga, and the 20 was brought upon the board. The same batsman also scored a single off Kanga's next ball. It now came on to rain, but not sufficiently hard to interrupt the game. Pavri delivered another maiden—the third successive one—and was then relieved by B. E. Mody at the far end, M. B. Bapasola taking the place of Kanga at the pavilion end. Mody appeared to be getting a lot of "work" on his ball; his first over was a maiden. Steel had two narrow escapes in the first over from Bapasola; he was missed in the slips by M. G. Pavri off the first ball and was very nearly bowled in the second ball. The catch was not an easy one. He however managed to get a single off the third ball, and in the next over he cut Mody to the southern boundary for four and scored a single off the same bowler. Steel now played both Bapasola and Mody with more confidence, but could not score anything off the latter's second over which was a maiden; a leg-bye had, however, been run. He put a ball from Mody nicely away to leg, where there was nobody to stop it, and ran three for it. Trask drove the very next ball from Mody to the southern boundary for four. Steel, however, was dismissed on the fourth ball of Bapasola's next over. He pulled the ball round and struck it hard, but Machlivala who was fielding at mid-on caught it—a very good catch indeed (36-1-18). Poore filled Steel's place. Trask narrowly escaped dismissal in the first ball of Mody's succeeding over, the hot catch which he gave in the slips being dropped by M.E. Pavri. Trask, however, scored a single off the next ball, and also got a single off Bapasola, but Mody succeeded in taking his off stump in the first ball of the next over (38-2-18). Trask made the same score as Steel. Wilkins now joined Poore at the wickets. Poore having scored a couple off Bapasola, 40 was hoisted on the telegraph board. Poore followed up by nicely putting the next ball but one away to leg for which he ran three.

He then made a single off Mody and another off Bapasola. Wilkins opened his score by cutting Bapasola for three. Poore made a three off the same bowler, and brought the half century on the board. M. D. Kanga was now again put on to bowl from the pavilion end. Each of the two batsmen secured a single off him. D. N. Writer who relieved Mody at the opposite end was cut to the south boundary by Wilkins, who cut the very next ball to the east boundary for a similar number. Two runs, one of which was a leg-bye, were scored off Kanga, and in the next over from Writer Poore was caught at mid-on by D. D. Kanga (63-3-11). Sprott then went out to partner Wilkins, but this partnership was quickly dissolved by Wilkins, after making a single off Pavri, being bowled off his pads by Writer (64-4-13). Usborne who succeeded Wilkins, commenced with a couple off Writer. He and Sprott then scored a single each off Kanga and in the next over Usborne cut Writer for two. 70 runs were now shown on the board. Sprott then cut Kanga for 3 and Usborne made a single. The latter again cut Writer for 3 and Sprott being let off in the slips ran a single. M. E. Pavri now took the bowling at the near end in place of Kanga, and in his first ball very nearly upset Sprott who smacked the next ball and ran four for it. Sprott also got a single off Pavri, and was again let off in the slips off Writer. He was however clean bowled by Pavri in the first ball of the next over (84-5-10). Raikes who filled the vacancy was clean bowled in the very first ball from Pavri (84-6-0). Carnegy having joined Usborne, Mody was again put on to bowl from the Council Hall end. Carnegy made a couple off a single off Pavri who was still bowling from the near end and then another single off Mody. Carnegy smacked Pavri hard but the ball was well stopped by M. D. Kanga and only one run was made off the stroke. Carnegy was then taken in the slips by M. E. Pavri off Mody (89-7-4). Lowis was the next one to go in but he was quickly dismissed by Mody before another run had been added to the score (89-8-0). Clark then went in, but he soon lost the company of Usborne who was clean bowled in the next over from Pavri (89-9-10). Clark who was joined by Anderson, the last man in, cracked his egg by driving Mody for a single; he also scored a single off Pavri, Anderson followed up by driving Pavri for a couple. A leg-bye was next scored, and then Anderson hit Mody to leg for four, the ball being driven beyond the east boundary. Clark cut Pavri for a single. Gagrat was now put on to bowl. Clark scored a single off his first ball and the century was hoisted on the board amidst great applause. Anderson then drove Gagrat to the south boundary for 4 and Clark followed up by making a boundary hit to leg off the first ball of Pavri's next over. In the next ball, however, a short run was attempted and Anderson was run out (108-10-10). The innings closed at 1-40 p. m. for a total of 108.

After an interval of ten minutes, the Parsees commenced their first innings sending in M. D. Kanga (left hand bat) and B. C. Machlivala, to face the bowling of Raikes and F. Clark. Raikes delivered a maiden over. Machlivala drove the first ball from Clark to square leg for 3. The over being finished, the bell rang for tiffin, it being 2 o'clock.

Play was resumed after tiffin at 2 o'clock Machlivala scored a single off Raikes and then Clark delivered a maiden over. M. D. Kanga put Raikes away in the slips for a couple. Machliwala gave Sprott a splendid catch of Clark at long field, but Sprott dropped it, and a run was made, Kanga then scored a couple off Clark. Machlivala then gave Anderson a hard chance off Raikes, but the ball went past him and a run being made, the first 10 was shown upon the board. Machlivala then drove Clark for three and Kanga snicked another three off the same bowler Raikes and Clark each bowled a maiden. A leg-bye being run Machlivala gave Anderson a hot catch and was very nearly taken; it was a splendid attempt. Kanga then got one off Clark and in the next over from Raikes made a leg hit for one. The same batsman scored three off Clark's next over, and Machliwala snicked a single. Machlivala made a good drive to leg off Clark and ran five for it, but in the next over from Raikes, he was given out l. b. w. (29-1-15). M. E. Mody filled the vacancy caused by the dismissal of Machlivala. Carnegy was now put on to bowl from the far end, in place of Clark. A leg-bye run, 30 was exhibited on the telegraph board. Mody scored a single off Carnegy's first over, and in his next three legbyes and two singles were scored. Kanga was dismissed in the next over from Raikes, the ball [illegible] off his bat and was caught by Usborne who was keeping the wicket. Gagrat now went in. Mody having scored a couple and a single off Carnegy, Gagrat cut the same bowler for three. Raikes, however, dismissed Gagrat in the next over; Gagrat tried to pull the ball round to leg and was bowled off his pads, (42-3-3). D. D. Kanga joined Mody and scored two off the first ball he got from Raikes which he followed up with a single. Kanga having scored a single off Carnegy, Mody cut the next ball to the eastern boundary for 4. Kanga then skied the ball, but it dropped in a safe part of the field. Lowis now relieved Carnegy; his fourth ball was sent to leg for 2 by Kanga. Mody and Kanga then each got a single and a leg-bye having been scored, Mody gave Anderson a chance off Lowis and was dismissed (58-4-10). M. E. Pavri who went in next was bowled for a duck in the third ball from Raikes (58-5-0). R. D. Cooper went out to partner Kanga. Clark resumed the bowling at the far end and in his third ball dislodged Kanga, who returned the ball to him (58-6-10). R. E. Mody followed. Cooper gave Lowis a chance near the east boundary off Raikes and was let off; two runs were made off that hit. Cooper got two more runs off the same over of Raikes. Mody then cut Clark to the east boundary, adding 4 more runs to the score. Cooper then scored two off a lucky hit, and then a single—all off Raikes; Mody also got a single off this bowler, and Cooper made a drive for 3. This was Raike's most extensive over, 7 runs being scored off it. Clark having bowled a maiden, two singles were scored off Raikes and the total score reached 75, Cooper then made a strong drive for a couple off Clark and then ran two singles. Anderson now took charge of the bowling, relieving Clark.

Only a single was made off his first over. Cooper gave another skier the ball dropping over Trask's head, and two runs were made. He was however, bowled in the next ball by Raikes (82-7-18). S. B. Spencer partnered Mody and the latter drove Anderson to leg for a couple and scored another off a lucky hit. He also drove Raikes to leg for 3, Spencer was clean bowled by Raikes (88-8-0). Bapasola succeeded and drove Raikes to leg for 3. Lowis just managing to save the boundary, and almost immediately after Mody was bowled by Raikes (91-9-12). Writer was the last man to go in. Soon after he joined Bapasola the latter made a straight drive off Anderson and sent the ball beyond the northern boundary and followed this up with a couple off the same bowler, a couple more runs being made. Bapasola drove Raikes for 2 and brought the century on the board. Clark now again put on to bowl from the far end and dislodged Writer in the last ball of his over. Trask making a good catch at mid-off. The innings closed at 5 p.m. for a total of 101.—*Deccan Herald.*

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending the 10th September:—Charles Ludwig Horack, Civil and Mechanical Engineer of No. 147, Henry Street, Brooklyn, King's County, State of New York, United States of America, for "Improvements in Aqua Ammonia Engines, which may also be used as Steam Engines;" Richard Harley Williamson, of 21, Victoria Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, in the County, of Lancaster, England, Joiner, for "Improved Mechanical Stoker;" George Herbert Ellis, Engineer, of "Heathfield," Lansdowne Grove, Neasden, in the County of Middlesex in England, for "Improvement in Camp Stools and the like;" Henry Stainforth of 11, Middleton Row, Calcutta, merchant's assistant, for "Punkah-twitch;" Anne Catherine Mary Radford, of Debra Dun, North-Western Provinces, British India, for "A new article of manufacture for decorative purposes to be known as 'Fairy Flowers;'" Henry Sinoh Kedge, of 11, Prince's Gardens, Kensington, in the County of London, England, Barrister-at-Law, for "An electrical Safety Cut-out;" George Paton Gardener, of Hyde Park, Chemical Works, Glasgow, Scotland, Chemical Manufacturer, for "Improvements in and applicable to preventing scales or incrustations in steam boilers;" Walter Henry Parker, Driver, of Rosemount Works, in the Town and County of Aberdeen, North Britain, Tea Planter, and Tea Merchant, for "Compressing tea, or coffee into cakes;" Alfred Duckworth Melson, of No. 26, Masshouse Lane, Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, in England trading as "Hiatt & Co.," Manufacturer, for "An improvement or Improvements in Handcuffs;" Richard Harrington, Civil Engineer, of No. 1, Wood Street, Calcutta, for "A Smoke Annihilator;" Robert Gordon Orr and Frederick William Emery, both of Mount Manua, in the Presidency of Madras, in the Empire of India, and there carrying on business together in co-partnership as Watch-makers, Diamond merchants, Jewellers and Silver-smiths, under the style of firm of P. Orr and Sons, for "A jointless watch;" James Charles Potter, of Pawtucket, in the State of Rhode Island, in the United States of America, Manufacturer of Cotton Mill Machinery, for "Improvements in feeding mechanism for machinery for opening, cleaning and preparing cotton or other fibrous material; James Charles Potter, of Pawtucket, in the State of Rhode Island, in the United States of America, Manufacturer, for "Improvements in feeding mechanism for machinery for opening and preparing cotton or other fibrous material; James Mackay Taylor, Assistant Engineer, Punjab, at present a resident of Saharanpur, North-Western Provinces, for "A water-lift known as the 'Blame water-lift;'" Frederick Lewis Ellis, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, North-Western Railway, Saharanpur, North-Western Provinces, for "Rigidly connecting gates at road level crossings over Railways; Henry Stainforth, of 11, Middleton Row, Calcutta, merchant's assistant, for "An improved punkah."

Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888:—Frank Harris, Executive Engineer, of Pundri, Punjab, for "a new and improved suspended sluice gate. Filed 8th September 1892; John Gillespie, Cairns Deas, and Henry Wicks, carrying on business under the name of Burn and Co., Civil and Mechanical Engineers, Howrah, Bengal, for a self-registering tacheometer. (Filed 1st August 1892); James Cockle Coxe, a Sub-Engineer in the Public Works Department, Piplee, Pooroo District, Bengal, for a combined improved Punkah and Punkah-pulling machine, to be called "I O Coxes combined Punkah and Punkah-pulling machine." (Filed 6th September 1892) Alfred Basch, of 78, Merchant Street, Rangoon, Merchant, for an improved lamp reflector. (Filed 7th September 1892).

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—James McCulloch, of Manchester, England, Engineer, for improvements relating to valves and valve-gear, chiefly designed for rock drills. (From 27th September 1892 to 26th September 1895.); Charles Dixon Aria, trading as Smethurst and Co., of 175, Piccadilly, London, England, lamp manufacturers, for improvements in or applicable to moderator and carcel lamps to render them capable of burning mineral oils. (From 20th December 1892 to 19th December 1893.)

THE STAFF COLLEGE.

THE following is a list of the successful candidates at the recent examination for admission to the Staff College. Marks as appended :—

Capt H T Kenny, Indian S C	3255	Lieut F A Dudgeon, 2nd S Lancashire Regt	2711
Capt W R B Doran, 2nd Royal Irish Regt	3194	Capt E S Heard, 1st Northumberland Fus	2638
Capt R A K Montgomery R A	3155	Lieut C L Nicholson, 2nd Yorkshire Regt	2640
Capt H F Loch, Indian S C	3032	Capt E F Gossett, 2nd E Yorkshire Regt	2625
Capt J L Keir, R A	3031	Capt L R Carleton, 1st Essex Regt	2615
Capt W M Worre, 2nd Middle, Regt	3007	Capt H R Brander, Indian S C	2573
Capt F J A Trench, R A	2989	Capt C S Copland, 2nd Northumberland Regt	2560
Lieut C D Shute, 2nd Welsh Regt	2979	Capt L Conway-Gordon, R M A	2509
Lieut R A D Rowley, 2nd R1 Irish Rifles	2935	Capt W K W Jenner, 9th Lancers	2404
Capt W L White, R A	2933	Capt L E Kiggel, 2nd R Warwick Regt	2008
Lieut S N Bevington, 2nd R1 West Surrey Regt	2893	Capt the Hon G Forbes-Leslie, 4th Rifle Brgd	1842
Lieut G S F Napier, 2nd R1 Sussex Regt	2833	Capt R H L Warner, A S C	1834
Capt O H Marquiharon, 3rd Dragoon Guards	2818		
Capt N W Cuthbertson, 1st R Highrs	2802		

The following qualified, but there are no further vacancies :—

Capt W Adye, 2nd R Irish Rifles	2821	Capt H J Du Cane, R A	2653
Capt L H Ducrot, R A	2788	Lieut L Philipps, Indian S C	2539
Capt F St D Skinner, 2nd R Regt	2782	Lieut C Wanless, 2nd S Lancashire Regt	2421

The Duke of Cambridge has nominated the following officers for admission to the Staff College :—Capt the Hon J H G Byng, 10th Hussars, Capt C V Hume, R A Capt H St. L Wood, D S O, E Yorkshire Regt, Cap W Aldworth, D S O, Bedfordshire Regt, Capt B R Mitford, E Surrey Regt, and Bt Major W B Capper, Shropshire L I.

ANOTHER East African Railway is also likely to attract public attention shortly. Sir Charles Metcalfe, the engineer for what is known as the Port Beira, or the Pungwe-Massi Kesse Railway, has left England for the scene of his labours. It was reported that he expects the first section across the Fly Belt will be finished this year. Some time ago the length of this section was given as 100 miles, and the estimated cost £600,000. The total length of the railway, we believe, will be about 200 miles. The first 150 miles, which includes the Fly Belt and certain swampy ground, is flat enough to give a general gradient of one in 100; then there is rising and broken ground which may require tunnel work. Perhaps it is needless to remind the reader that both the Portuguese and the British are interested in this enterprise, the former being represented by the Mozambique and the latter by the South Africa Companies. To the exploiters of Mashonaland the outlet to the coast is of the greatest importance, and it is understood that Fort Salisbury will be connected with the new railway by a branch line from a point near the Massi Kess terminus.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Re. 1-8 and Re. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

DISMISSAL OF THE HIGH PRIEST OF A FIRE-TEMPLE.

DHUNJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE RANA AND ANOTHER VS. COWASJEE DADABHOY BANAJEE AND ANOTHER.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in the suit on Saturday evening. The first plaintiff, a trustee of the Framjee Cowasjee Fire-temple, situated in Churney Road, brought this suit to restrain the defendants, the managers of the fire-temple, from dismissing or attempting to dismiss the second plaintiff, Cursetjee Bezonjee, the high-priest of the fire-temple or preventing him acting in such capacity. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. P. M. Mehta and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Guilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defendants.

The following is the corrected text of the judgment:—Mr. Justice Farran said :—The defendants in this case are managers of the Framjee Cowasjee Atesh-behram or fire-temple. On the 12th April, 1892, they instructed their solicitors to write to the solicitors of Dustoor Cursetjee Bezonjee, who was employed to officiate at the atesh-behram, to vacate his appointment in connection with the temple at the end of the following month. The solicitors of the dustoor replied to that demand in the following terms :—"It is a matter of no little regret that your clients should have been so far led away by their feelings of petty spite and malice as to have thought it proper to call upon our client to vacate his appointment as the dustoor of the fire-temple, which office he has held for the last seven years, and which his father and brothers had before him filled ever since the establishment of the atesh-behram. This rash and unseemly step on your client's part, our client says, bodes no good to them, and unless they forthwith withdraw from their most unbecoming attitude they will have to bear the consequences. It is difficult to gather, from the peculiar wording of this letter, what position the dustoor then intended to take up. The defendants did not satisfy the writer, and the result was that the plaintiff, Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Rana, filed a plaint on the 18th of May last to restrain the defendants from dismissing, or attempting to dismiss, Dustoor Cursetjee Bezonjee from his office of dustoor, or from preventing him from acting as such dustoor, and from in any way hindering or interfering with him in the performance of the duties of his said office. The Framjee Cowasjee Atesh-behram is a public charity. It was founded about the Christian year 1841 by Framjee and Cursetjee Cowasjee and their nephew Dadabhoy Rustomjee. In 1846 the three founders entered into an agreement for its management. The only clause of that agreement which it is necessary to refer to is the third :—"Further there are poonjaries' (officiating priests) and servants appertaining to this atesh-behram saheb; if any one of them should commit a fault or an unjust act it is not for one manager to remove him or to bring another (in his place). But that can only be done by the three persons together after discussing the matter. And even their action is to be taken according to what may be the opinion of two out of the three persons." This agreement was made for regulating the rights of the founders "inter se." It does not mention the dustoor apart from the "poonjaree," but I do not see how it can be questioned that the founders had the right to dismiss the dustoor. They had not then framed the charter, if I may so call it, of the institution. I think, therefore, that the scope of the agreement included the dustoor, amongst the "poonjarees." At this time the atesh-behram, though founded, had not been endowed. By a deed-poll, dated the 12th July, 1849, Framjee Cowasjee proceeded to endow it. The deed recites that Cursetjee Cowasjee had released all rights to its management, but that Dadabhoy Rustomjee had ceased to contribute towards the expenses. It then creates a charge of Rs. 2,500 per annum on the villages of Vichroli and Canjoor in Salsette from the death of Framjee Cowasjee for the support of the atesh-behram. Then follows an appointment of Framjee's heirs, Pestonjee and Nanabhoy Framjee, and of Dadabhoy Rustomjee as the managers of the atesh-behram and who were to receive and appropriate the rent charge as thereinafter mentioned. It then provides for the managers appointing their successors, and gives permission to Dadabhoy or his heirs to contribute towards the expenses of the charity. Then follows this clause which will require to be specially considered :—"And it is hereby declared that Rustomjee Cowasjee and his son Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee, now in Calcutta, and Dhunjeebhoy Framjee of Bombay shall be trustees to see that the said managers rightly perform their duties in respect of the said atesh-behram, and they and the survivor or survivors and the executors or administrators of the survivor shall have power to appoint their and his successors and successor." There is no other reference to these "trustees" in the deed. The deed then directs how the managers are to carry the affairs of the atesh-behram. The first item is Rs. 15 per month, or Rs. 180 per annum for priests, for praying, and then follows an item for sundries, and then an item of Rs. 22 per month, or Rs. 264 per annum, for Parsee sepoy, waterman, &c. The mode of spending the rest of the annual income is then directed with much minuteness. There are then various directions given to the managers for the management of the atesh-behram. Then comes a clause which is of great importance. I read it in "extenso." 'And it is declared' that the said atesh-behram has been constructed for the purpose of saying prayers, that an upper story house has been erected in its neighbourhood for the purpose of giving 'Gahambar' parties, and for permitting other people to give similar parties, which house is to be appropriated to the above purposes only, and that no one is to be allowed to reside therein constantly or even for a day or two, nor are the managers themselves to do so, and also that Dustoor Bejundaroo who is at present employed to officiate at the atesh-behram, is to be treated with kindness. The other priests being also properly treated with kindness, and that if any disagreement takes place among them, or if any of them evince a spirit of insubordination the managers shall meet together to inquire into the matter, and on the conviction of the party shall dismiss him from his office, and also that after Dustoor Bejundaroo's death his son Framdaroo is to be appointed to succeed him, and treated with respect." Then follows certain directions as to the ceremonies to be performed before entering the room adjoining the sacred fire-room, and in this connection it is added, "and also that every thing is to be done with the consent of all the managers but if there should occur any difference of opinion, the majority is to decide." In setting out the declaration relating to Dustoor Bejundaroo and the other priests I have followed the punctuation of the original deed. From a perusal of the whole deed and observation of its punctuation therein mentioned, it is, however, plain that it was intended that, like all other deeds, it should be engrossed without punctuation, and that the foolstop after "kindness" in the beginning of the following word 'the' with a capital letter are errors of the copyist The declaration should run "And it is declared . . . that Dustoor Bejundaroo, who is at present employed to officiate at the atesh-behram, is to be treated with kindness, the other priests being also properly treated, and that if any disagreement, &c." The plaint was originally filed by the plaintiff Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Rana, who is the sole surviving trustee named in the deed-poll. Strangely enough, the plaint does not state specifically the legal tenure and direction of the office, which it is contended that the Dustoor holds in the atesh-behram. When carefully read it will be found to amount to this: The plaintiff alleges that the action of the dustoor in dismissing or suspending the priest Nusserwanjee was justifiable; that the action of the defendants (the managers) in treating the dismissal of the priest as an interference with their power, and in calling upon the dustoor to reinstate him was unjustifiable; and that their further action in dismissing, or attempting to dismiss, the dustoor for setting their authority at defence was, in the view of the trustee plaintiff, improper, and that the plaintiff is therefore entitled to ask the Court for injunction to restrain the improper action of the defendants. The extent of the right of the trustee plaintiff to interfere in the affairs of the atesh-behram must be determined by the provisions of the deed-poll and the charter of the institution. A careful perusal of these provisions leads me to the conclusion that the whole executive power and administration of the atesh-behram is vested in the managers for the time being. In them the right to receive and appropriate the rent charge is vested they are to make the expenses, to build upon the lane, to keep the title deeds, to employ a "metha" to write the accounts, and enter "the proceedings of the managers in a book," to preserve the furniture and vessels, to give leave to the public to use the Gahambar house, to deal with the priests, settle their disputes, and dismiss them if necessary. "Everything is to be done with the consent of the managers." They must however, before taking any important step, consult together: having done so, the opinion of the majority is to prevail. This is what we should naturally expect when it is remembered who were appointed the managers—the two sons of one founder and the other founder himself. What, then, are the powers and duties of the "trustees"? Their appointment and the extent of their duties appear in the deed in these words: "And it is hereby declared that Rustomjee Cowasjee and M. Rustomjee now in Calcutta, and Dhunjibhoy Byramjee of Bombay shall be trustees to see that the said managers rightly perform their duties." No power whatever is conferred on them, and no estate is vested in them. The expression "trustee" is quite inappropriate to them unless perhaps they can be considered to represent or to be the trustees for the Parsee Anjuman. Their duty is to supervise, and this no doubt carries with it the right to inspect the books and records of the proceedings of the managers, and to keep themselves acquainted with the affairs of the atesh-behram, and if they are not allowed proper opportunities of doing so, it is no doubt true that they could maintain a suit to enforce their right. They can advise and remonstrate with the managers, but as long as the latter do no act which is illegal or "ultra vires." I cannot see that the "trustees" are given any power of interference. This, too, is what *a priori*, we should expect to find. The trustees were the son and grandson of the original founder, who had renounced his connection with the charity and had released his rights of interference therein, and a third person unconnected with the institution. If the managers neglect their duty or do any act which is illegal or "ultra vires," the "trustees" are fit and appropriate persons to put the law in motion to remove the managers or restrain them. They must, however, I apprehend, do so in the usual way, which, in the case of public charities, is through the Advocate-General. In my opinion it is not competent for them to sue to set the affairs of the charity right in their own names, unless, and in so far, as their own functions are interfered with. They cannot, I think, sue to redress the alleged wrongs of any other functionary of the charity. The plaint as originally framed disclosed therefore, in my opinion, no cause of action in the plaintiff. It is not, however, necessary for me to actually decide this point, as without the objection on the part of the defendants, Dustoor Cursetjee Bejonjee himself has been added as a plaintiff, and he now sues to restrain the defendants (the managers) from dismissing him. The plaint, however, still remains open to the objection that the legal tenure and directions of the dustoor's office are not disclosed, and no reason is assigned why the managers have not the power to dismiss the priest whom they have employed. The plaintiffs' contention on these heads has to be gathered by the Court from fourteen affidavits filed on behalf of the plaintiffs and from the address of their counsel. It is not, I think, contended, or at all events if it is so contended, there is no evidence to support the contention, that the office of dustoor in the Framjee Cowasjee Atesh-behram is in the nature of a freehold, the appointment to which carries with it an absolute and indefeasible right to hold it for life. The several dustoors who have made affidavits, even without cross-examinations, admit that the dustoor of an atesh-behram is removeable for cause. The plaintiff, Dustoor Cursetjee, himself also admits this. It may, therefore, be taken as established that the office is not of the above tenure

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR EDWIN J. HOUSTON, a well-known American physicist, argues from the apparent decrease of the Polar ice cap on Mars that hot weather is the rule on that planet at the present time. If the recent hot weather on the earth is due to the condition of the sun, it is perhaps fair to suppose that Mars and the other planets have come in for a share of the solar influence; still his notion is based on very slender grounds.

Professor Houston has done good work, but of late he has shown a tendency to sensationalism in science which is not altogether to be commended. There is a danger of scientific men yielding to the spirit of the times, and in the craze for novelty advancing ideas which rest on a very slight foundation of actual observation or experiment. The spirit of Newton, who kept back his great theory of gravitation until he could obtain sufficient data to demonstrate it beyond all cavil, no longer restrains some men of science from rushing into print in order to secure priority of publication for ingenious speculations which may or may not turn out to be correct.

It was Professor Houston who recently read a long paper before the Electrical Department of the Franklin Institute, in which he audaciously developed the current notion of a medium of physical communication between mind and mind, irrespectively of the senses or of language. He endeavoured to show that the brain in action sets up vibrations of a certain kind in the luminiferous ether, and these passing through space are, he conceives, capable of exciting corresponding thoughts in other brains. In this way he would account for thought transference, hypnotic suggestion, presentiments, and so on. The American scientific societies are either more lax or more progressive than ours, for it is certain that such a paper would not have passed muster at the Royal Society or the Institution of Electrical Engineers, where experimental facts and mathematical deductions are highly prized, but where a little pure speculation goes a very long way and is never much encouraged.

The history of science teaches us that mere speculation in physical matters, however plausible, so often turns out to be mistaken that the greatest experimenters have set their face against it. Both Davy and Faraday condemned it in a man of science. Hence we ought to attach little importance to the ideas of Professor Houston or any one else, however eminent, unless they are supported by such an array of facts as carry conviction with them.

At the mouth of Naaman's Creek, near Claymont, Delaware, U.S., there are three groups of piles running north and south across the creek, and near them at various depths in the mud and gravel, about 70 stone implements have been found, some rough, some polished, and made of slate, jasper, quartz and other stones. Dr. Hilborne T. Cresson has recently examined this aboriginal structure, and deems it the remains of an old aboriginal fish-weir. On the other hand, Dr. Daniel G. Brinton thinks that a superstructure once rested on the piles, and he is inclined to consider it a bridge or wharf of the early Swedish colonists.

A witty bishop once remarked that even the fossil footprints of extinct animals in the old red sandstones of Scotland all pointed to the south. In a somewhat similar spirit a distinguished artist not very long ago regarded the clever freehand drawings of mammoths and reindeer on horns and bones found in the caves of La Madeleine, France, as an early sign of the artistic talent of the modern French. The sketches of reindeer and a horse found in the Kessler Hole, near Schaffhausen, Switzerland, are, however, still more perfect, and may be seen in the Rosgarten Museum, Constance, and the Schaffhausen Museum. In America stones and shells carved with a likeness of the mammoth have been found of late years; but according to a well-known American authority, they are rather to be regarded as proofs of Yankee acuteness and Anglo-Saxon "honesty" than of artistic genius on the part of the aborigines. The terra-cotta image dug up some time ago by Professor Wright in Montana is now supposed to be quite a modern work of art.

Electric haulage has been applied to barges on a French canal. A chain fastened at one end lies on the bed of the canal, and the other end passes round a windlass on the barge. The windlass is worked by an electric motor drawing current from a wire erected on posts along the tow-path. In this way the chain is pulled on board, and the barge at the same time pulled through the water.

Those who have imagined that whales might be killed by electricity will find themselves forestalled by a French patent taken out some forty years ago. Electric wires ran along the harpoon rope from the vessel, and when the harpoon struck the whale powerful currents of electricity were sent into the animal. Something might be done by exploding dynamite cartridges attached to the harpoon by means of electricity; but perhaps this idea is also an old one.

Anthropologists are now attaching less importance to the shape of the skull and more to the features and cast of the face as a test of race than they have hitherto done. The nose, chin, brow, and so on, but especially the nose, are very significant marks of race. The skull is apt to become modified by ways of life and other influences; but the features, unless they are marred, continue to run in the same moulds. After all, the skull and the skeleton are but the bony framework of the man, and may be compared to the supports of a building.

Visitors to Genoa and the Ligurian Appenines are in the country of the ancient Ligurians; and it is highly probable that Columbus was of Ligurian extraction. Yet it is not easy to determine in a mixed population such as exists in every part of Europe, however people choose to call themselves, what are the true types of the different races forming the mixture. Professor Niccolucci, of the University of Naples, maintains that he Ligurians were a round-headed people and of Turanian origin. On the other hand, Professor Sergi, of the University of Rome, declares them to have been a long-headed people with narrow noses, orthognathic, and bearing no resemblance to the Turanians. He considers them allied to the Iberians of Spain, who also form an element in the British people: and morever the Siculi and Secani who inhabited Sicily before the arrival of the Greeks, were, he thinks, also of the same stock, which extended from the Western Ocean to the very point of Italy. The crania of the cave men of Mentone, Arene Candide, in Italy, and Cro Magnon, in France, belong to this type. Certainly the picture of Columbus by an unknown Spanish artist in the Museum of Vicenza, Northern Italy, is that of a dark, long-headed, long-faced type common in the streets of Genoa to-day and also in Spain. This, by the way, is probably the best portrait of Columbus extant, and represents him in the prime of manhood.

The American Government have adopted a new model of lightship which has many advantages over the ordinary craft. First of all it is provided with steam power and a screw propeller, so that in the event of the weather becoming too rough for her to keep her anchorage, she can slip her anchors and steam out to sea; returning to her station when the weather moderates. The hawse hole through which the anchor chains pass may be compared to a short pipe projecting from her stem and inclined downwards at an angle of 45 deg. This device allows the vessel more freedom of motion than the ordinary hawse-hole. She is fitted up with the electric light, and her signal lanterns are also electrical. This last improvement is, however, merely on trial.

It has now been decided to run a branch line of railway to the canon of the Colorado for the convenience of tourists. The line will start from the town of Flagstaff, where there is a station on the Santa Fe line, and will touch the canon at one of its grandest points near Hance's ranch. Being only a few miles in length, the line will be ready by the next tourist season.

Great hopes are being centred in Greek Government circles on the beds of argentiferous barytes or heavy spar which have been discoverd in the Island of Melos. Several applications for concessions have, we understand, been received in official quarters from foreign concerns desirous of working the mineral; but the Government will not come to a decision on the matter of granting mining rights in this case until it has received further information regarding the extent and value of the deposits, the scientific investigation of which is being delayed in consequence of the great expense which this would involve. The mineral product of another Greek island, namely, the pulverulent corundum or emery which is found in Naxos, has just formed the subject of a new enactment, according to which a royal commission is to periodically determine the sale-price of the monopoly article. The present quotation has been fixed at 100 francs per ton, delivered at Paris, London or Hamburg.

Rackarock, it may be remembered, was the appropriate name of the explosive which was used in conjunction with dynamite in the operation of removing Flood Rock, Hell Gate, on October 10 1885, whereby a blasting record was established which we believe has never since been excelled. Professor Silas R. Divine, the inventor of rackarock, is reported by "Iron" to have discovered another powerful explosive, to which the appellation randite has been given. The new compound has a specific gravity of 2·2, and it is said to have demonstrated insensibility to the concussion of an ordinary shock or explosion and to flame. It is fired by a fulminate-of-mercury detonator, and it is claimed to be safe to manufacture and handle. But its immunity from sympathetic explosion appears to be one of its most remarkable properties, as this characteristic would tend to neutralise the effect of countermining against submarine torpedoes in which this explosive would be employed.

NOTICES.

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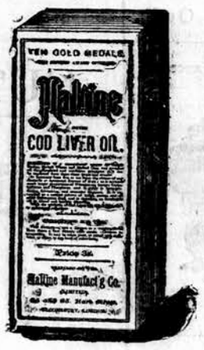

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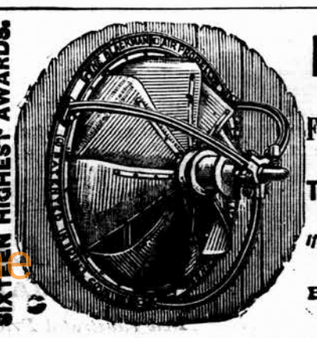

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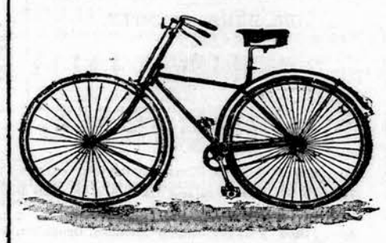

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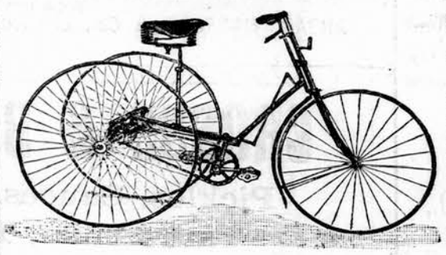

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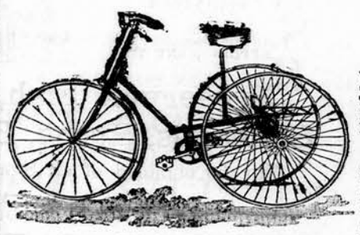

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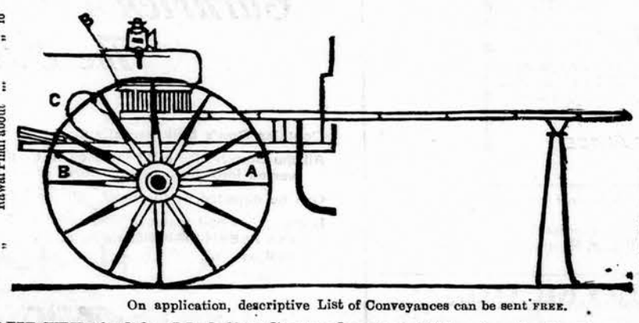

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